Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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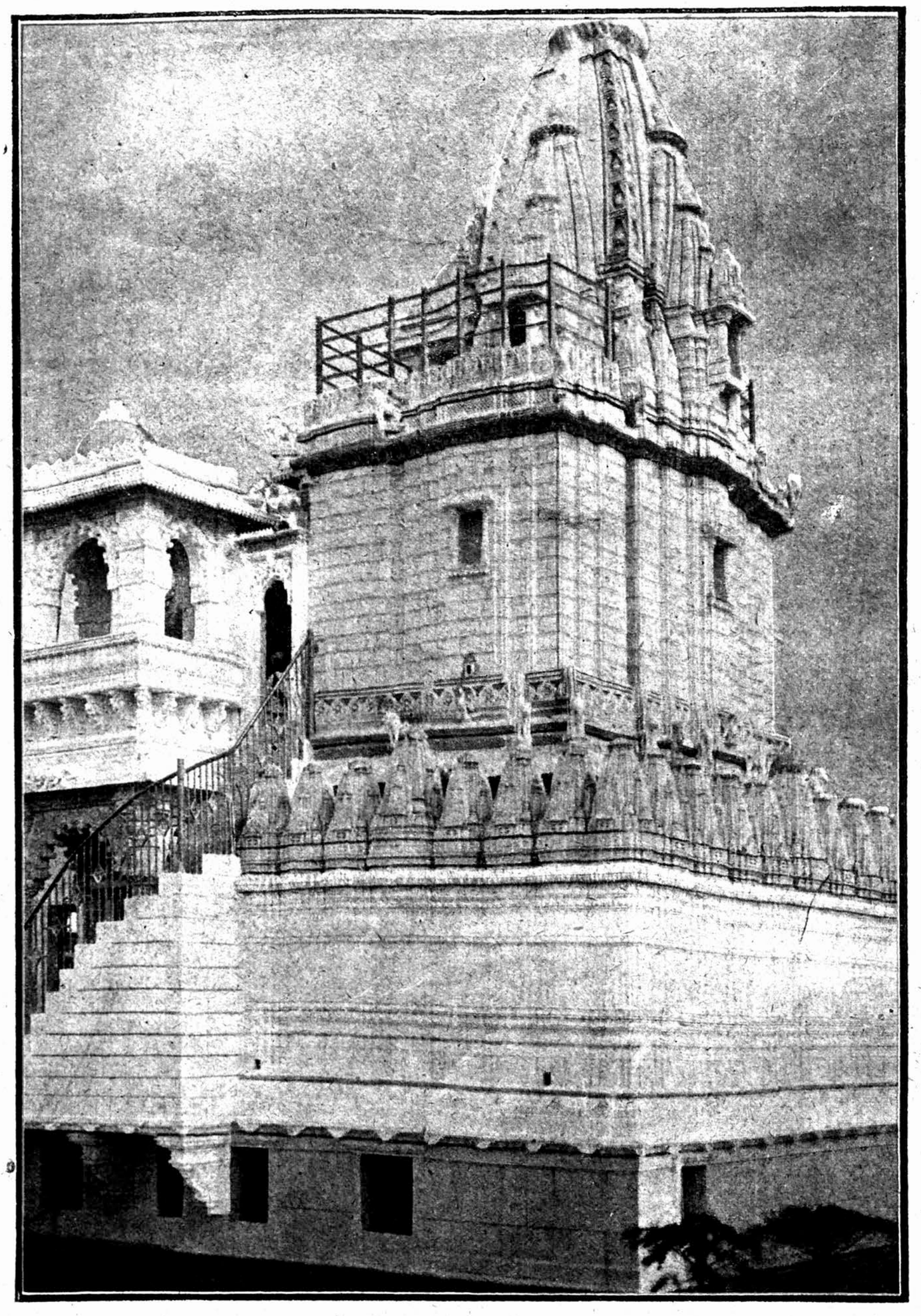
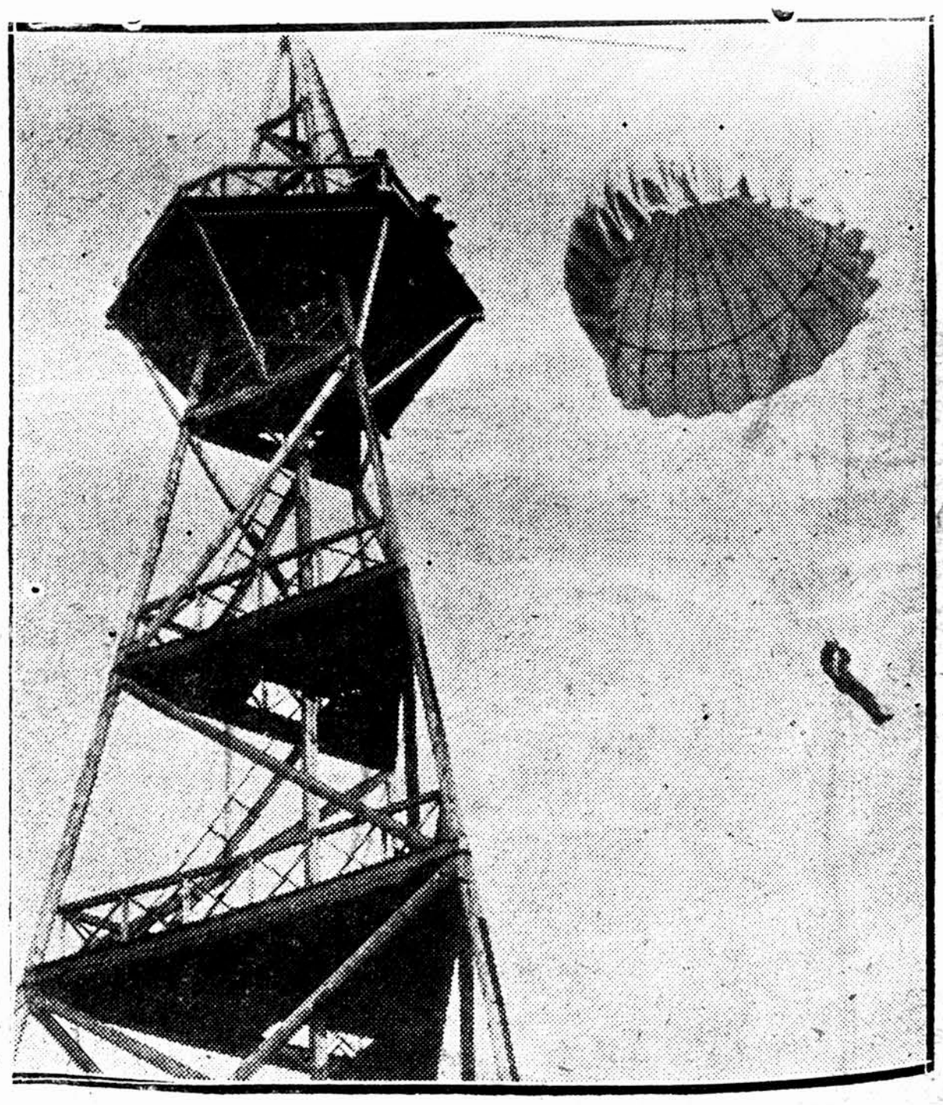


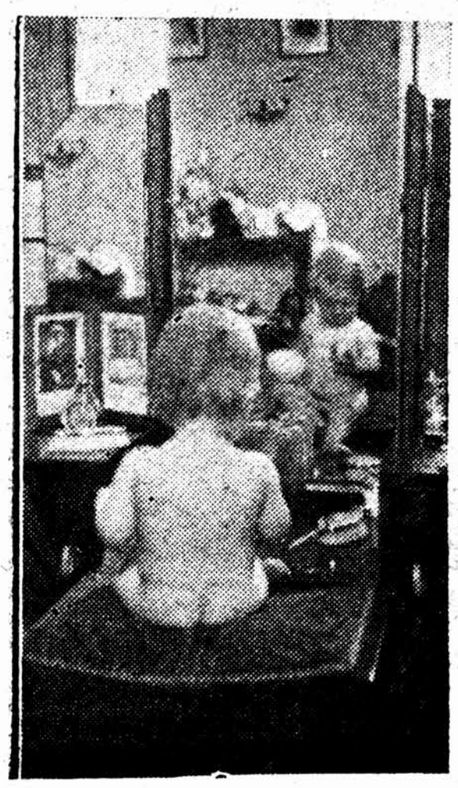
DAMASCUS

A view of the city of Damascus which was once the capital of Yezid, the persecutor of the House of the Prophet. It is remembered in history as the capital that witnessed the degradation of Husain even after death, when his head was taken through the city by Yezid's order, and the blood that dripped from it kindled the smouldering fires of Islam.

A picture of General Erich Ludendorff, Germany's outstanding living world war hero, with Adolf Hitler, just before the General and the German Chancellor's famous quarrel that parted them ten years ago. Ludendroff and Hitler have now apparently forgotten their differences.



Since parachute jumping is the favourite outdoor sport of the youth of the Sovie., in almost every town may be seen towers of this special design, from which young girls and boys hurl themselves as a preliminary training to leaping from airplanes.



"THE FINISHING TOUCHES"

Group photograph of the Andhra Congress Socialist Party on the occasion of the 1st Session of their Conference at Guntur. Mr. M. R. Masani of Bombay who opened the Conference, and Mr. T. Viswanatham who presided, are seated second and third from left in the group.

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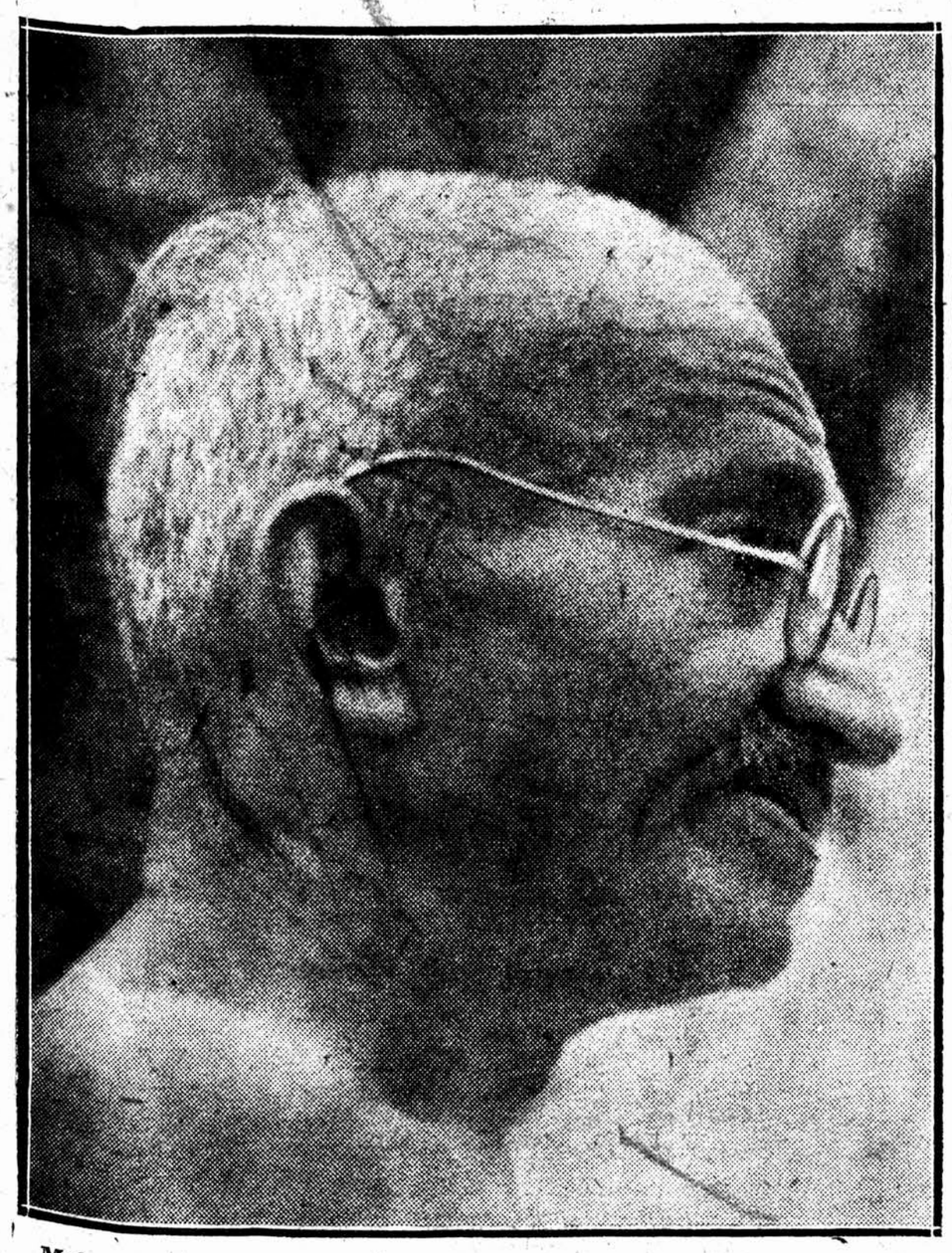
on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

10,000 Attend Hindi Sammelan



Mahatma Gandhi presides over the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which commenced its sittings at Indore on Saturday.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN INDORE SESSION

Maharaja's Tribute To Work Done In Propagation Of Rashtra Bhasha

MAHATMA RECEIVES GREAT OVATION

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, April 20.

The 24th session of the All-India Hindi Conference which has commenced its session under the Presidentship of Gandhiji has surpassed previous sessions in its magnificent and colourful scene. About 10,000 delegates are attending the Conference

Punctually at 5-15 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Kasturba and Miraben, entered the pandal when 'Bande Mataram' was sung by Desh Sevikas, all standing. At 5-30 p.m. the Maharaja and Maharani arrived and took their seat on the dais to the left of Mahatma Gandhi. In the absence, owing to illness, of the Chairman, Dr. Pandit read the welcome speech which was punctuated by applause.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

In augurating the Conference the Maharaja expressed delight at the fact of the Hindi Conference meeting in his capital after a lapse of 17 years. It was a happy coincidence that he was privileged to open the Conference. To-day when he looked back upon the progress recorded he was proud to learn that the seed which was sown 17 years ago had now grown into a tree on which achievement the Maharaja congratulated the Sammelan. Hindi, said the Maharaja, was the inter-provincial language in India today and he hoped before long Hindi would be propagated in provinces where it had not already been adopted.

Proceeding the Maharaja paid an eloquent tribute to the work done by the Madhya Bharat Hindi Sammelan which had acquired great importance in Central India.

HINDI 'VARSITY.

Alluding to the establishment of a Hindi University in Indore he said that in drawing up the scheme caution should be employed to see that the products of this University did not add to the appalling unemployment problem so rampant in this country and that the education imparted therein should serve to build their moral character, sanity of outlook and sobriety of judgment.

The Maharaja in conclusion assured his Government's sympathetic consideration to the proposal.

After the Maharaja's speech Gandhiji was proposed to the presidential gadi and was elected president for the current year.

MAHATMA'S SERVICES.

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, proposing the Mahatma to the chair, observed that the audience needed no introduction to the services of Gandhiji in the cause of the spread of Hindi.

Professor Jaiswal of Patna and Pundit Hariram Sharma of Madras in short speeches supported the proposal of Mr. Tandon.

Then Gandhiji delivered his presidential address amid acclamation. The cheers were prolonged when he referred to the meritorious work of the selfless band of workers in South India.

Towards the end of the day's sitting Babu Purushottamdas Tandon announced the award of the prize of the value of Rs 1,200 to Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal for a thesis in Hindi and another prize of Rs. 500 to Shrimati Mahadevi Varma.

Malaviya Approves Mahatmaji's Idea

INDORE, April, 20.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has telegraphed to Mahatmaji, his approval of the idea of utilising a lakh of rupees for Hindi prachar work in South India. Pandit Malaviya further says "None has worked more than you for making Hindi the Rashtrabhasha."—United Press.

IN HONOUR OF GANDHIJI'S VISIT

INDORE, April 20

Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. K M Munshi arrived here this morning.

People of villages are pouring in to have a 'darsan' of Gandhiji. The Holkar Government have declared to-day as a public holiday. —United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT DEHRA DUN

DEHRA DUN, April 20.

The Survey Seismograph recorded an earthquake of great intensity at twentyone hours three minutes on the 19th instant at an estimated distance of four-thousand miles.—A P.

BERLIN'S CHALLENGE TO GENEVA

Nazi Repudiation Of League Council's Decision

BERLIN, April 20.

'Reuter' understands that the German Note states that the Governments concerned in the resolution have no right to appoint themselves as judges over Germany, that the Geneva resolution is an attempt at renewed discrimination against Germany and that it is consequently positively repudiated. Simultaneously Germany informs the foreign Governments that it reserves its right to making known its attitude to the individual questions raised in a resolution in the near future.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S PROTEST

Note To Powers

LONDON, April 20.

Germany's Note received by the British Government is understood to be a short document in the nature of a general protest against the Geneva resolution. Similar Notes are being handed over to the other Governments concerned. —Reuter.

U. S. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Special Committee To Study Emergency Problem And Plans For Future

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, April 20.

President Roosevelt has appointed a special Cabinet Committee for the purpose of studying the cotton textile "emergency problem and plans for future". The President has requested investigation firstly with regard to the relation of the processing tax to the present situation, secondly whether importations are having injurious effect on the immediate situation and thirdly the prevailing price of raw cotton and its possible effect on consumption.

President Roosevelt has also asked for an analysis to be made of foreign trade opportunities.

Mahatma's Message To Kisan Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a letter to the Secretary of the Kisan Conference says:—"I am sorry, I cannot attend the Conference. With Sardar in the chair, the success of the Conference is assured.—"United Press."

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Bharat Laxmi Pictures (CALCUTTA) Presents

HILARIOUS COMEDY,

So why not Laugh and Grow Fit?

GLORIOUS 2nd WEEK

'INSAF-KI-TOPE'

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45 Fri. Sat. Sun, Monday & Holidays at 2-45.

A picture packed with Hilarious situations that will make you roar into Laughter

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UNUSUAL COMIC punches with beautiful Songs and melodies.

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BIKHARE MOTI

OR CRASH

with KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY, REKHA KANEKAR, ROHINEE & others.

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Produced and Directed by

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and

Music Direction by

GOVINDRAO TEMBE

These 2 alone will endear this picture to you

SHALINI CINETONE'S

1ST HINDI MUSICAL MYTHOLOGICAL TALKIE

Featuring:

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SUDHA PICTURES LTD'S Hindi Talkie Production

KALKOOT or KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

NAYAMPALLI

with his ghastly and ghostly make-up will convince you of the statement.

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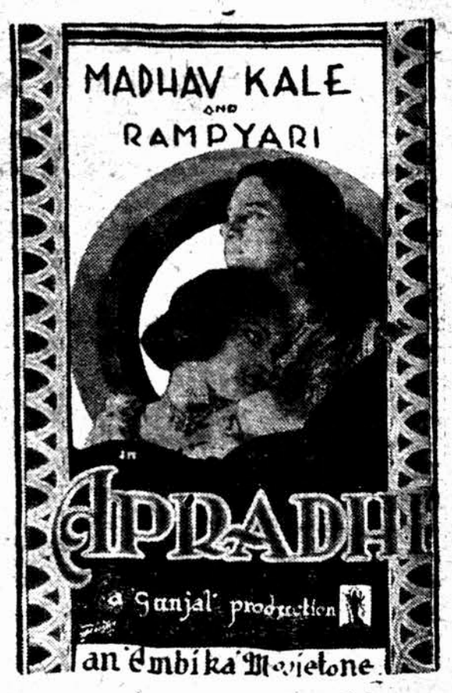
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S

ROMANTIC SUPER



Majestic Cinema

— GIRGAUM —

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sunday & Monday at 2-45 p.m.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Labourer Meets Tragic End While Moving Roller

Nathoo Karson (25), a labourer, who was crushed between a wall and the handle of a roller as a result of his losing control over the handle while taking the roller down a slope at Santa Cruz, on April 16, died at the K. E. M. Hospital on Friday morning of perforation of the peritoneum.

Shivram Ananda, giving evidence at the inquest, stated that on April 16 he and the deceased were engaged to level a compound at Santa Cruz. A roller from an adjacent building was being brought for the purpose. As the roller was being dragged down a slope, it slipped from the hands of the deceased, moved fast near a wall of the compound and his abdomen got jammed between the wall and the handle. Witness extricated him with difficulty and reported the matter to the relatives.

He was treated by a local doctor for two days and later removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

A verdict of death due to "perforation of the peritonitieum due to accidental injury to stomach at Santa Cruz." was returned.

The IMPERIAL

An AJANTA Super Production

QUEENS WRATH
QUEENS WRATH
QUEENS WRATH

With a Cast of Stars

Headed by—**BIBBO, GOHAR KARNATAKI and NAYAMPALLY**

A Thrilling Story of a devoted Hindu Wife who brings about utter destruction of an entire kingdom to revenge the murder of her husband. The vivid depiction of human passions will thrill you and live for ever in your heart.

It is a **Gorgeous Picture** with enchanting songs colourful costumes and splendid settings.

DAILY till Monday **4** Shows at **3, 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p. m.**

Bombay's Exodus To Hill Stations

Heavy Booking At Railway Stations And Shipping Offices Due To Sultry Weather

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

Inquiries made at various Railway Stations and booking offices of Shipping Companies show that more than 20,000 residents of Bombay are on a holiday 'fling' during the week end

Thousands of people have availed themselves of concession tickets during the Easter, mostly to Poona and Matheran. Hilly places like Mahableshwar and Matheran have been resorted to by the Bombay residents to evade sultry weather

But according to Dr. Roy of the Colaba Observatory, the temperature recorded was as usual. although he admitted that there was a defective humidity in the breeze.

HEAVY EXODUS

The heavy exodus to Mahableshwar and Matheran can be judged from the fact that nearly 1,500 tickets have been booked at the Dadar and the Byculla Stations of the G.I.P. Railway. More than twice the number of tickets have been booked at the Victoria Terminus.

Except for a 'jatra' at Jedhurl, a few miles from Poona there is little or no attraction there. And even the 'jatra' comes off after a few days of the Easter holidays.

BETTER WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

It is also learnt that the weather at Poona could not be preferred to that in Bombay. The breeze is less humid and the nights more intolerable.

Therefore, this record number of sales of concession tickets for Poona and Matheran this year must be due to the general desire of the public to resort to Hill stations.

ABOVE NORMAL

Dr. Roy of the Colaba Observatory, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said that the temperature recorded during the last 24 hours showed that it was 89.9 degrees, which meant one degree above normal.

The lowest temperature was 74.4 degrees which meant two degrees below normal. This, he explained by saying that the nights should have been more welcome to the residents of Bombay.

But the humidity in the breeze, he added, was 14 per cent. defective. "There could be nothing extraordinary in this because the paucity of humidity in the breeze during the season is as usual", he said.

When informed about the large number of people on excursion to Mahableshwar and Matheran, Dr Roy remarked: "Two months of April and May are every year regarded by the residents as intolerable although the fact remains that they are there every year".

Besides the large number of people who have gone to hill stations, and others to other places to enjoy Easter holidays, a large number of people have set off to coastal towns and cities by the B.S.N. Company steamers.

WHY SUFFER FROM WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA?

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ARYA HITAISHI AUSHDHALAY, No. 60
P. O. Katr'sarai, Gaya.

RAILWAY CLERK'S SUICIDE

Throws Himself In Front Of Delhi Express

Hari Shridhar Kulkarni (25), a clerk in the District Traffic Manager's Office, G.I.P. Railway threw himself in front of the engine of the 'Up' Delhi Express on Saturday morning at Byculla He was run over and willed on the spot.

His brother giving evidence at the inquest stated that the deceased had complained to him about his health. Recently, he shifted from Nagpada to Dombivli for a change of climate.

For further evidence, the inquiry was adjourned to April 22.

Bombay High Schools A. A. Gathering

COMBINED XI TO PLAY AGAINST DR. KANGA'S XI

A whole-day match between the combined Schools XI (selected by the Association) and Dr. H. W. Kanga's XI will be played on Sunday, April 21 on the Parsi Gymkhana ground. The game will start at 11-30 a.m.

COMBINED XI

The following will represent the Combined Schools XI:—

1. Jobunputra K. H. (Capt.)
2. Dastur K. H.
3. Gupte
4. Palvankar S. V.
5. Hukumsing
6. Irani R. B.
7. Phedra
8. Mistry M. F.
9. Pilgaonkar N. S.
10. Shah R. N.
11. Koli
12. Dhurandhar V. M.
13. Palaja P. P
14. Irani Jamshed.

Mr. Homi D. Billimoria will act as the Umpire.

SPECIAL FUNCTION

After the match a special function will be held in the Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion to give away the Harris Shield, the Giles Shield, the K. B. Murzban Cups and the Savage Medals to the Schools, who won them in the Tournaments for the year 1934.

Dr. Homi D. Kanga will preside over the function and give away the trophies.

A STORY OF A WARRIOR who rejected the Love of the Roman Queen !!

SWASTIKA PICTURES Ltd's Masterpiece

Dard -e- Ulfat

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PANGS OF LOVE

Produced at a tremendous cost of 1-1/2 Lakhs of Rupees

Featuring
Master KAMLAKAR, HEERA, MADHUKER GUPTE, EKBAL.

Supreme Sound Supreme Show

Await For The Gala Opening of

SWASTIK TALKIES

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HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY LAST EVENING

Change of Programme From Tuesday

NEW CREATIONS OF THIS SEASON

UDAY SHANKAR

And his company of Dancers and Musicians

SPECTACULAR DANCE-DRAMAS based on the marvellous Kathakali Technique of Malabar: "SHIVA PARVATI NRITTYA DVANDVA" (dance competition between Shiva and Parvati). "Ras Leela," "Harvest Dance," "Kartikeya," "Nirasha," "Spring Dance," "Hunter Dance," etc.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and THURSDAY, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, 10 p.m.

Popular Rates: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 2-4 and 1-2.

All seats can be booked in advance except Gallery (Re. 1-2).

THE EXCELSIOR

THEATRE: Bori Bunder.

22 Crores Hindus & Muslims Speak Hindustani

Gandhiji Defines 'Hindi'

WARNS AGAINST USE OF SANSKRIT & ARABIC WORDS

Such Use Is Disservice To India

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

INDORE, April 20.

In his Presidential address to the All-India Hindi Literary Conference at Indore, Gandhiji pointed out that as a result of 18 years of continuous work for the spread of Hindi 3,200 instruction centres had sprung up in Southern India and six lakhs of people there had mastered Hindi. He appealed for the collection of one lakh of rupees in order to augment the resources of these institutions. Regarding the spread of Hindi in other parts of the country Gandhiji explained a scheme for the establishment of a Teachers' College in a central place from where expert instructors could be drafted to all parts. He said that the spread of Hindi did not aim at the destruction of provincial languages. Neither was it intended that Hindi should replace English. The study of English would still be necessary for modern scientific studies, international intercourse and to promote better co-operation between officials and the public. Although English appeared to reign supreme to-day it could never become the national language. While including Hindus and Muslims the language of nearly 22 crores of persons was Hindi-Hindustani, with a little difference, English-knowing persons numbered only a few lakhs.

Gandhiji foresaw the probability of the Provincial languages retaining their local use, Hindi becoming an inter-Provincial and National language, and English maintaining its international position. Hindi was the name of the language that both Hindus and Muslims spoke naturally. It is Hindi when written in Devnagri script and Urdu when written in Arabic script.

The 24th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Hindi Literary Conference) commenced to-day in a large pandal tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and mottos.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Welcoming the delegates to the Conference Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarjuprasad Twari the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 24th Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, at the outset, thanked the Reception Committee for the unique honour done to him in electing him as Chairman and said that his election, despite his declining age and the progressive deterioration in his health, was an invincible proof, if any were needed, of their regard for him.

The Chairman felt that Indore had once again honoured itself by holding the Conference under the distinguished presidentship of Mahatmaji after a lapse of 17 years and thought it a matter for jubilant satisfaction that the Maharaja was to inaugurate it.

IMPORTANCE OF MALWA.

Tracing the epic greatness and historical importance of Malwa which had been known as the place where Lord Krishna received his education and where Kings of imperishable glory like, Vikram, Bhoj, Bhartrihari reigned, the speaker alluded to the notable contribution to enrich the Hindi Literature made by such ruling Princes of recent times as Maharaja Vishwanath of Rewa, Sitammau, Scindia of Gwalior, Bijawar, Charkhari, Subedhar Maharrao Holkar, Rani Baktkunwar, Rani Ratankunwar Rani Pajankunwar and the late Begum of Bhopal and Ahila Bai Holkar. Malwa was the land where poets of eminence like Kalidas, Amitgari and Pushpa flourished in the days of ancient lore and it was verily this land that in recent times produced that great Hindi scholar and Martyr of undying fame, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. Proceeding the Chairman paid glowing tributes to the Mahatma's selfless devotion to the cause of Hindi Literature which, when the History of Hindi Literature came to be written, will blazen forth in the immortal pages. It was well-known, observed the Chairman, that Gandhiji was the first man to expound and introduce Hindi as the "Lingua Franca" of India in the Province of Madras where Hindi was a dead language.

HINDI UNIVERSITY FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

The question of introducing Hindi as the medium for imparting education in University should be pursued to its successful termination and the Chairman cited the worthy example of Osmania University, Benares Hindu University and Gurukul University; he further deplored the present defective system of education imparted through the medium of a foreign language rendering the students incapable of taking their legitimate share in the struggle for existence and pleaded for a drastic reform in the system by making Hindi as the medium of expression in the educational institutions of this country and introducing compulsory technical training in the curriculum.

It was regrettable that the Hindi language should have been neglected by the Government of this land to the detriment of the masses. The example set forth by Japan in imparting education through its own vernacular was worthy of emulation. Mr. Mackenzie's address to the Osmania University in the course of which he exposed the utter fallacy of employing a foreign language as medium of expression in the Universities should serve to bring the problem to the forefront. Eighty per cent. of rural classes, who formed the bulk of India's population, needed to be taught in their own language—Hindi was a widely spoken of language throughout the length and breadth of India. The chairman stressed the need for founding a Hindi University in Central India where 96 per cent., of the population spoke Hindi and acknowledged the generous donation from the public. He further mentioned the munificence of Sir Hukumchand who had donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the spread of Hindi in Madras and the ungrudging support of Seth Lalchand and others.

BARODA'S EXAMPLE.

The cause of Hindi had received fillip from the Gaekwar of Baroda who had long ago introduced in his own territory, a predominantly Marathi speaking country, Hindi as the court language. The speaker opined that the adoption of Devangiri script for Gujerati, Bengali and Gurumukhi languages would greatly help the propagation of Hindi language.

Concluding the Chairman said: "There is none but must realise the solemnity of the occasion for the conference had met to-day under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, the world's greatest Apostle of Peace and embodiment of Truth" and paid a striking tribute to the Maharaja's efforts to promote the weal of his subjects and the economic and agricultural advancement of his cultivators by organising Cultivators' Benefit Fund.

The Chairman then requested the Maharaja Holkar to inaugurate the Conference.

MAHARAJAH'S ADVICE.

In the course of the inaugural speech His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who was given a rousing reception on arrival, felt delighted at the representative and unprecedented gathering at his capital of men of light and learning. He welcomed the proposal for establishing a Hindi University at Indore. He emphasised the necessity of giving an industrial bias to education and assured the sympathy of his Government for all attempts at educational reform. His Highness appreciated the idea underlying the Script Conference and advised Hindi writers and poets to use the simple language of the common masses in their compositions so as to make them useful to the largest number. His Highness then declared the Conference open.—A. P.

'Gandhiji's Speech.

Presiding over the 24th Session of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"Sisters and Brothers,

"Inscrutable are the ways of God. I was unwilling to shoulder this burden in October last. Malaviyaji should have been the rightful President of this Conference, but his ill-health and contemplated trip to England prevented him from accepting the honour. I was prevailed upon and found myself helpless, and had to accept it."

Proceeding, Gandhiji explained the main reasons which prompted

(Continued On Page 8)

Only Solution For Mass Unemployment

Village Industries Must Be Revived, Says Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, April 20.

Unparalleled scenes of popular fervour and enthusiasm were witnessed to-day at 9 a.m. when Gandhiji was accorded arousing reception at Hindi Samiti Hall, which was crowded to the utmost capacity.

On arrival, Gandhiji was conducted to the dias where he took his seat along with Kasturbai and Mira Ben amidst vociferous cheers and shouts of "Gandhiki Jai" and 'whirring' of cameras.

WELCOMED BY PRAYER SONG.

Mahatma was welcomed by a prayer song and later followed by one in praise of Ghandhiji. Prominent members of the Reception Committee were then formally introduced.

A scene of Gandhiji caressing a girl of 5 who garlanded him, with his characteristic fondness extracted peels of laughter.

Mahatma next unveiled the statue of Rai Bahadur Sarjuprasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee and before leaving the hall inspected the Hindi Samiti Press and library, the foundation stone of which was laid by him in 1918.

SINGING CROWDS 'EN ROUTE.'

Gandhiji then proceeded to the Village Industries Exhibition.

The route leading to the pandal was lined with surging crowds who had gathered to pay their homage to Gandhiji. A welcome address recounting the numerous services of Mahatma to the country was read by the General Secretary, Rajputana and Central India Khadi Prachar.

ONLY SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mahatma Gandhi declaring the exhibition open expressed his delight to have to open it, as the cause of village industries was dearest to his heart. Emphasising the utility of such organisation, Gandhiji declared that by the manufacture of such articles as are of daily need to us by our own people, appalling unemployment would greatly be solved. The resuscitation of village industries meant the provision of daily bread to millions of poverty-stricken in India. He cited the example of America as most advanced in mechanisation which had been confronted with an unemployment problem defying solution. India, he said, was essentially an agricultural country and the necessity of organising village industries was imperative.

Gandhiji concluding, stressed the need of including such articles of utility as are indispensable in our daily life, which, of course, excluded the use of tobacco and liquors as it served to breed unbridled vice.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 3, 1991
Muslim: Mohurrum 17, 1353
Parsi: Avan 17, 1304
Sunrise: 6-16
Sunset: 6-57
High Tide: 0-50; 13-44
Low Tide: 6-58; 19-34

Easter Sunday.

Bombay Division Education Week. 5th Session, Robert Money School, Procter Road, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, April 22

Easter Holiday: Banks closed.

Western India Football Association, Silver Jubilee, Olympic games, Marathon Race, Afghan Church, Colaba 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Lusitanians 'B' v. B. B. and C. I. Railway, 5-30 p.m.

South Indian Bhajana Samaj from 9 a.m. Sita Kalyanam, from 7-30 p.m. Procession.

GEETHA READING CLASS.

The weekly free Geetha Class will be held at Chubildas School, Dadar (B.B. C.I.) to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

CENTRAL KONKANI MARATHA SANGH.

The First Annual Meeting of the Central Konkani Maratha Sangh will be held in the American Mission High School, Byculla to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Baug New Bhat Wadi at 8-30 (a.m.)

MUSICAL SOCIAL.

"3 Arts Circle Musical Social will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at, when Shiva Rani the beautiful Songstress of Radio fame will render Ghazal, Thumri with Bhao, among other items."

ASTHIKA SAMAJ HALL.

"In connection with the Upanayanam ceremony at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, King's Circle, there will be a public Nayana Katcheri by Nanjappa and party at the Samaj premises to-day (Sunday) commencing from 7-30 p.m

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m The Sabbath hymn 'Leeha Dodi' and the poem 'En Celohenu' will be the subject of study.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Shields, Cups and medals will be presented to the Winners and Runners-up in the Harris and Giles Cricket Tournaments for the year 1934 at the Parsi Gym. in the Dinshaw Kanga pavilion to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Life after death" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building.
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"LIFE AFTER DEATH"

The last moments before death
What is Hell? What is Heaven?
Why know about these?
Sunday, April 21. 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE—"Love Time." with variety programme. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"David Copperfield". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Apradhi Abala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Cockeyed Cavaliers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. to-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Devil Dogs of the Air." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Kentucky Kernels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Insaf-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Queens Wrath." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Apradhi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Music by Bai Sunderabai. 12 noon. Primo Scala's Accordeon Band. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m A Pianoforte Recital. 7 p.m. The J H. Squire Celeste Octet. 8 p.m. Empire relay. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi, 9-0 p. m. Light Music. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Evensong from Manchester Cathedral. 8-15 p.m. The B B C Orchestra (Section E), conducted by Aylmer Buesst. 9 p.m. The London Palladium Orchestra, conducted by Richard Crean. 9-45 p.m. "Easter Day in Jerusalem." A descriptive talk by the Rev. M. L. Maxwell, vicar of Christ Church, Old City, Jerusalem, preceded by the bells of the church. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. A recital by the Gresham Singers. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of The Buddha Society Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Anand Vihara in the compound of Nair Hospital, near Bombay Central Station, on "The Law of Karma".

STOP ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgaum Back Road, Arya Samaj Hall a public meeting of Hindus will be held to protest against animal sacrifice in the name of religion when Swami Parmanandji of Agra will address the meeting.

THE YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Free Hindi Classes meet in the Lodge Premises regularly on every Sunday and Wednesday morning between 8-10 a.m. conducted by Mr. Joglekar of Swadheen Bharat.

NADASWARAM MUSICAL CONCERT

In aid of the South Indians' Welfare Society's School, Vidwan Nanjappan Pillai, a star Piper of South India will give, accompanied by his party, a benefit performance in the Hall of the Victoria School, (near Abdul Sattar Bldgs.) Mahim, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

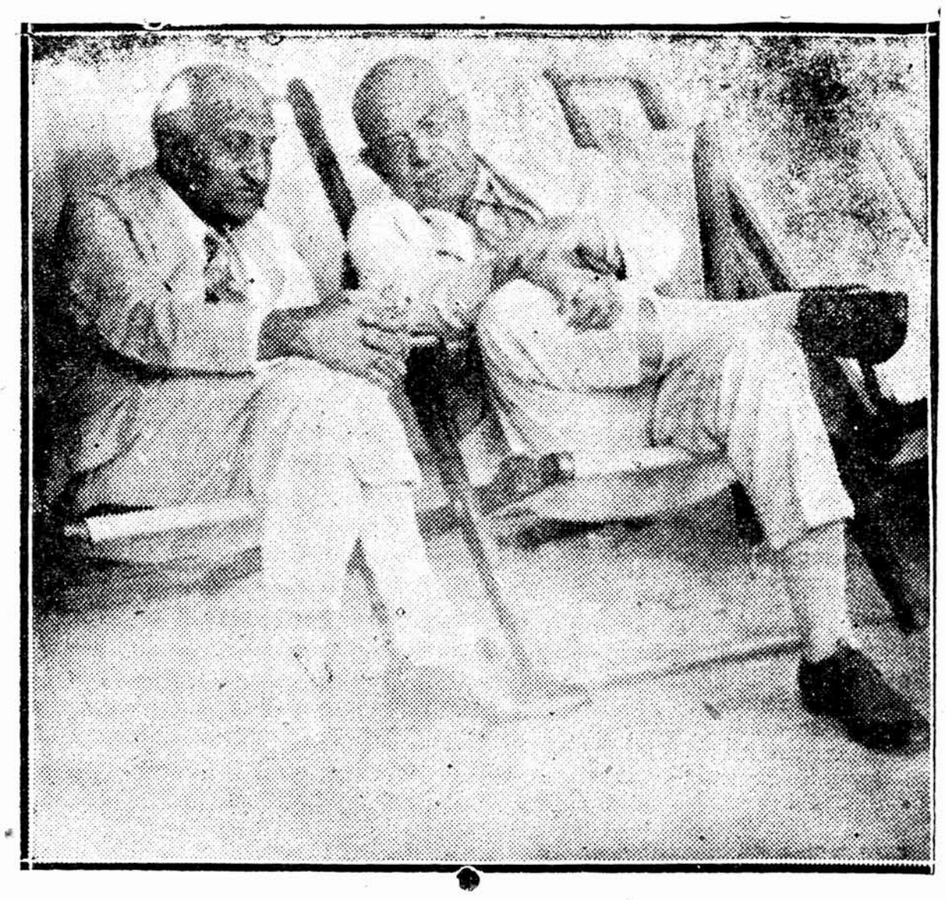
MATRIC EXAM. AND PAPER FOR GEOMETRY.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 20.

The following telegram, dated 18-4-35, has been sent by the Secretary, Sind Secondary Teachers' Association, Karachi to Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, Bombay:—

"Matric geometry paper, construction Third, an impossibility. Examinees hard hit. Pray six grace marks to all."



Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly left for England on Saturday by the Mail Boat. He is seen chatting with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Babu Ramkoowar Bangar, well-known Marwadi merchant of Bombay and Calcutta who has donated Rs. 2,80,000 for building a tuberculosis hospital in Bengal.

"NRITYA DARSHAN"

At The Opera

The "Nritya Darshan" arranged in aid of the Bhagini Samaj was successful in attracting a crowded House. The Samaj secured a sum of nearly three thousand rupees.

Srimati Sunalini's traditional songs and the dances were, no doubt, the distinctive feature of the function. Unfortunately, the impatience of the audience could not permit the completion of the last item of "Bhairava-Bhairavi Primaya" which was of course, thoughtfully arranged and was meant to be naturally the best item.

Of the minor dances, the "Jaipuri Folk-dance" was well responded to.

MR. H. A. LALLJEE LEAVES FOR GENEVA

Profusely Garlanded At The Mole

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, the delegate to the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held at Geneva in the first week of June this year, left for London on Saturday, per the Mail boat S.S. Rawalpindi. He was practically besieged by his numerous friends and was profusely garlanded. It took a long time for him to enter the mole.

The gathering was of a representative character and consisted of prominent citizens of all creeds and communities, which indicated his popularity among all the classes of people.

Departures By Mail Boat

The P. and O. mail boat "Rawalpindi", sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday. Among the passengers were the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and Lady Beaumont, and the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A Laljee and Sir Padamji Ginwala.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and China per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Rahmani" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant instead of upto 10 a.m. on 22-4-35 as previously notified.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte-Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant

NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

That "in India social reform should proceed political reform" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Mr. P. M. George, will move the proposition while Mr. K. A. Chari will lead the opposition.

1,800 VILLAGERS HOMELESS

Hail Storms Cause Damage Of Lakhs Of Rupees In Sind

KARACHI, April 20.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President, Sind Congress Committee, who had rushed to the affected areas where wide-spread damage to life and property has been caused by the recent hail storms, wires that 1,800 villagers have been rendered homeless and are gradually leaning towards death.

The havoc wrought to blooming crops of mangoes, vegetables, wheat, gram etc., is estimated at several lakhs. In addition to their misery a disease known as "Rati" has destroyed the remaining produce.

The Government have granted remission in various affected areas.

Appeals for funds have been issued.—United Press.

"KARACHI DAY" IN POONA

Muslims Sympathise With Victims Of Firing

POONA, April 20.

A correspondent wires as follows:

Yesterday being "Karachi Day" a largely attended public meeting of the Anjuman Islam of Poona was held under the Presidency of Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer M L A, Resolutions were passd sympathising with the victims of the Karachi tragedy, expressing regret at Government's decision in not appointing a Commission of Enquiry and congratulating Messrs. Shaikh Abdul Majid and Guzder on their resigning their membership of the Bombay Legislative Council.—A. P.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Silver Jubilee Session Opens

GUJRANWALA, April 19.

Scenes of enthusiasm are being witnessed in connection with the Silver Jubilee Session of the Sikh Educational Conference, which commences to-day. Thousands of Sikhs are pouring in from different parts of the Punjab.

The Reception Committee have arranged accommodation for about one lakh of delegates and visitors.

Sardar Bahadur Bhai Kahan Singh of Nabha hoisted the Khalsa flag. The ceremony was attended by about 5,000 sikhs.

Sir Sunder Singh Majithia arrives here in the afternoon and he will be taken in a procession. The open session begins to-morrow.

Earlier in the day, a unique reception was accorded to Sir Sardar Singh Majithia, president-elect of the Silver Jubilee session of the Sikh Educational Conference on his arrival from Amritsar at 2-30 p.m. when he was taken in a grand procession.—United Press.

CALCUTTA DEMANDS OPEN INQUIRY

Protest Against Government Decision On Karachi Firing

CALCUTTA, April 19.

At a largely attended Moslem meeting held at the Town Hall this evening Mr A. K. Fazlul Haq, M. L. A., presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the Government in refusing to appoint an impartial Committee of Enquiry into the Karachi firing and urging Government to do so.—A. P.

An unidentified Muslim male mendicant who was lying ill at Falkland Road, Bombay, on Thursday was removed to the J J. Hospital. He died on the same day.

Haj Pilgrims In Possession Of Forged Tickets?

Police Suspect Existence Of Factory For Manufacture Of Tickets In Bengal Or Bombay

GHATKOPAR, April 20.

A great sensation has been caused at the police quarters in the city and suburbs by the discovery of several forged railway tickets available for distant service station between two foreign railways.

The Bombay Railway Police at V. T. have detained in custody seven Bengali Muslims, five of whom are Haj pilgrims.

While the Hajis are detained for further police enquiries, two suspects, Abdul Rahim Akramuddin (45) and Mahomed Ismail Haji Nurulla (30), who were arrested on Friday evening by Sub-Inspector Tawde of the Railway Police at Victoria Terminus, on a charge of cheating the Railway administration, will be placed before a Bombay Magistrate on Tuesday when the Courts re-open for remand into police custody.

The detained persons, who are said to be natives of Bengal were detected by a railway official on Friday evening, when they stood at the gate seven railway tickets purporting to have been issued on April 19 and available between Palghar and the B. B. C. I. Railway and Howrah, the terminus of the East India and Bengal Nagpur Railways.

On suspicion that these tickets were forged an immediate enquiry was made at the Palghar Station, which revealed that no such tickets, bearing the numbers mentioned, were issued by the Palghar booking office on Friday.

In the course of a minute search of all the persons detained by the police, ten more railway tickets, purporting to be available for long distance service stations between two foreign railways and bearing date April 21, are alleged to have dropped from the cloth in which they were concealed by one of the men.

These tickets also have been seized by the police.

Mahomed Ismail, the second suspect, is said to have been working for some time past in a Bombay shop.

Vigorous enquiries are in progress, and, in the meanwhile, the police believe that there must be a "factory" in the Bombay Presidency for forging such tickets. The other probable theory is that these four alleged tickets might have been sent here for sale to a Bombay agent from an enterprising manufacturer owning a factory in Bengal Presidency.

18 DAYS ON TOP OF COCOANUT TREE

Endurance Feat Comes To End When Hunger Supervenes

CONTAI, April 17.

At long last Kanai's endurance feat has come to an end. On the 18th day, at about 12 noon, Kanai had to admit defeat and climb down from the top of the cocoanut tree. What the entreaties of friends and threats of the police could not do the pinch of hunger and thirst has succeeded in accomplishing.

When the local authorities saw that the supply of green cocoanuts on the tree had come to an end they decided to stop all supplies of food and drink. This had the desired effect and, unable to maintain himself longer, he climbed down to the great relief of all concerned.—A. P.

BANDRA TAXI DRIVER FINED

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 20.

The Kurla Resident Magistrate convicted Imam Miya Gulab Miya, a taxi-driver of Bandra on a charge of driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on the Bombay-Agra Road near Bhandup in March last.

Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 55 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to collect funds for the purpose and to submit a list of the prospective candidates before the next meeting of the Congress Committee.—United Press.

OUT TO CAPTURE ALL SEATS

Lucknow Congress Decides To Contest Municipal Elections

LUCKNOW, April 20.

Since it has been announced that the Municipal elections will take place in the United Provinces by the end of this year, interest centres round the attitude the Congress will adopt in that connection.

It will be remembered that the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting held at Benares had already passed a resolution leaving it to the option of each Congress Committee to contest the elections of the Local Bodies in their respective places.

A meeting of the Lucknow City Congress Commitee was held under the presidentship of Mr. C. B. Gupta to consider the question of participation in the coming Municipal Board's election and, it is understood, they have unanimously decided to set up their candidates and capture all the seats on the Board.

A meeting of the U. P. Provincial Anti-Communal Award League which was formed recently at Lucknow under the presidentship of Raja Saheb of Tirwa, will be held at Cawnpore on April 21 during the time of the Hindu Mahasabha session there.

U. P. SCOUT ACTIVITIES

Pt. Kunzru Outlines Plan For Expansion Of Seva Samiti Organization

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The annual meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samiti (Boys' Scout Association), the premier Scout Association of the province, began yesterday.

Fifty members attended from all over the province, and Rajputana.

Pt. H. N. Kunzru, Chief Commissioner of the Association, addressed the Council. In the course of his address, after referring to the difficulties the Association had to contend in form of criticism and rivalry, which it overcame by devoted service and unretaliatory spirit, he expressed satisfaction at the visible expansion of the Association in the near future.

He said they were going to open a provincial organisation for Bihar and enlarge the organisation in Madras. He thanked Lady Srivastav for her powerful advocacy in the Council and Minister Jwala Prasad for his speeches in Cawnpore and the Council where a promise of impartial treatment to their Association was evident.

He also thanked Mr. C. Y. Chintamani for his unflinching support in the press and the legislature and appealed to the members present to continue the warm friendship with the Association as before.

The meeting will conclude today.—United Press.

GAMBLERS FINED AT KURLA

Resident Magistrate Convicts Three For Receiving Betting Slips In Open Road

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 20.

Mr. R. W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate at Kurla, convicted yesterday Jusub Ismail, Datta Govind and Raghma Rama on a charge of receiving betting slips in a public place at Chembur on the night of April 6 last.

He sentenced each of the first two accused to pay a fine of Rs 50 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the third accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

3 MONTHS FOR ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON

Man Who Threw Stone At Dog Gets Knocked On Head With Loaded Stick

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 20.

Three months' hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, on Isak alias Ashadia Bachu for assault.

Accused was alleged to have given a blow with a loaded stick on the person of one Sarasvatichandra at Mulund on March 24 last, while the complainant was passing the accused's hut.

The assault was said to have been the result of the complainant's action in throwing a stone at the accused's dog, when the animal continued to bark at him.

The accused was charged under Section 324 I.P.C. with causing hurt with a deadly weapon.

FIGMENT OF IMAGINATION

Sardul Singh Denies Differences Among Congress Leaders

LAHORE, April 20.

In a statement to the press in connection with the retirement of Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a member of the Congress Working Committee says:

"There is absolutely no truth in the "Bombay Canard" that serious differences of opinion exist between the retiring leaders and a majority of those who happen to be in the ascendant in the Congress and particularly in the Parliamentary Board as to the attitude which the Congress should adopt towards the new constitution."

Sardar Sardul Singh adds: "Having first-hand knowledge of all that is going on in the Congress and in the Parliamentary Board, I feel no hesitation in saying that there is no difference whatsoever between the retiring leaders and other memebrs of the Congress Executive or the Parliamentary Board on the question of dealing with the new constitution when it comes into force. In fact the Congress or the Board never so far even discussed that aspect of the question.

Opinions of the Congress and the Board about the new constitution is now public property. They were arrived at after mature deliberation and with perfect unanimity by the bodies concerned. To talk of differences in the Congress circles on that point and base the retirement of men like Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalachari thereon is a pure figment manufactured by the imagination that loves baseless sensationalism."—A. P.

Ex-Kaiser's Illness Denied

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

Reports of the Kaiser's illness are officially denied.—Reuter's Special.

Free Reading Room In A. I. C. C. Office Premises

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The A.I.C.C, Office opens a Free Reading Room for the benefit of the public in its premises, the Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad.

It is expected that the opening ceremony of the Reading Room will be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the occasion of his visit to Allahabad in connection with the U.P. Kisan Conference—United Press.

Reorganisation Of Educational System

Mere Theoretical Change Will Not Do, Says Chandavarkar

"Speaking purely from a theoretical point of view, to my mind, the matriculation is and should always be regarded as an entrance examination to the University only and the University in framing its syllabus is entitled to keep its own needs in view." said Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University, in his inaugural address at the Fifth Session of the Bombay Division Education Week which commenced on Saturday at the Robert Money High School premises, Proctor Road, Bombay.

At the very outset the vice-Chancellor stated that he proposed to deal with matters more or less of general interest in his address, matters which were at present agitating the minds of educationists in the Bombay presidency, namely the questions of the control of the matriculation examination and the inspection and recognition of schools. He also pointed out that whatever the views given by him on this occasion were his own personal views and did not in any way connect with those of the Syndicate or the University.

MATRICULATION EXAM.

The new matriculation syllabus had been framed by the Syndicate under the power vested in them by the statute on the recommendation of the Academic Council. There had been a great deal of criticism in regard of the present syllabus. It was in connection with the syllabus that the question had been brought to the forefront whether the matriculation should be treated as an entrance examination to the University or as serving the dual purpose of a school leaving and a University Entrance examination. "To my mind, speaking purely from a theoretical point of view, the matriculation is and should always be regarded as an entrance examination to the University only and the University in framing its syllabus is entitled to keep its own needs in view so that a student who passes this test thereby proves his fitness to benefit by the higher education provided by the University." It was highly desirable that efforts should be made as early as possible to serve its real purpose as a purely entrance examination to the University.

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION.

It was no use disguising the fact, continued Mr. Chandavarkar, that unless there was a sure prospect of securing employment by passing what is often described as a school leaving certificate, in a country like India, as in all countries, a large majority of students would attempt to pass the matriculation examination in order to secure the hallmark of University recognition. Of late both Government and the various Universities were considering the question of reorganising the whole system of education in the country and recently a scheme prepared by the Government of the U. P. had been circulated to the various Universities for their consideration and opinion. I am sure all of you welcome this move, but in my humble opinion a mere theoretical re-organisation of the system of education will be of no avail, unless the problem of employment is kept in view."

"In my opinion," continued the speaker, "if you provide facilities for technical education and also to ensure that those who pass a test or an examination conducted by a statutory authority will have a certain amount of guarantee of securing clerical employment either under local Government or local authorities, the problem of the matriculation will be easily solved and the matriculation will come into its own as nothing, but a test for the entrance within the portals of the University. As regards employment, if large employers of clerical labour like Government, local authorities, railways, etc. were compelled to recruit on a competition basis persons who pass the examination conducted by a statutory authority, students who appear for the said examination will then have a feeling of certainty that if they pass the test, and come within a certain rank, they will have more or less a sure chance of securing employment. The question of the minorities will, of course, have to be taken into account and can be dealt with by reserving a certain percentage of vacancies for the minorities and the backward communities as is being done at the Indian Civil Service examination conducted in India.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

As regards technical education, it is no use asking the parents to divert their children to a technical career early in their school career, unless proper facilities are provided for the imparting of technical education. In the whole of the Presidency there are at present only two institutions which impart technical education, namely, the V. J. T. Institute of Bombay and the Kala Bhavan of Baroda. As a member of the board of the V. J. T. Institute, I know how difficult it is for students to secure admission as only a limited number of students can be admitted to the various departments. Luckily for the Presidency of Bombay there are centres where similar institutions can be located.

DEFECTS COMPETITION

WILL CLOSE ON

24th APRIL 1935

ENTRY COUPONS will be available from Sunday Editions of 7th 14th & 21st April

Send any number of entries

U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY BILL PASSED

Scheme To Provide Unemployment Insurance And Old Age Pensions

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The House of Representatives has passed the administration's Socia Security Bill to provide a national system of unemployment insurance and old age pensions. The cost is estimated at £20,000,000 in the first year and £40,000,000 each succeeding year. The Bill now goes to the Senate.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

Hitch May Not Be Permanent

PARIS, April 20.

The press does not consider the hitch in the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact as indicated by M. Litvinoff's departure from Geneva for Moscow and not for Paris, is likely be permanent. It is generally suggested that delay in reaching the agreement is due to France's desire to keep the pact within the framework of the League and also not to prejudice her obligations under Locarno Treaty. Soviet and others like mutual assistance guarantee to be automatic. It is believed that differences will be surmounted and M. Laval will sign the pact, when he visits Moscow.—Reuter.

AMERICA PROTESTS AGAINST PAYMENT IN MARKS

Discrimination Resented Towards Bond Holders

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The United States has delivered a vigorous protest in Berlin against Germany's action in paying American holders of current Dawes Loan interest amounting to 2,000,000 dollars in registered marks deposited in the Reichsbank. This means that while British and other holders who are protected by special agreements will receive payment in full in foreign currencies, Americans who receive registered marks will only be able to use them for longterm investment in Germany or convert them into dollars at considerable discount

The note adds that solemn faith in the credit of Germany was voluntarily pledged that payments on bonds would be met without discrimination against any holder.—Reuter.

HITLER'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

BERLIN, April 20.

Herr Hitler's 46th birthday was celebrated with nation-wide display of unity and military splendour. It was also Herr Hitler's first birthday as the German President and his third as Chancellor. Herr Hitler received a telegram of birthday congratulations from King George.

Reintroduction of military service and, perhaps, the need for a gesture to the outside world combined to make the celebrations outstrip in magnificence and brilliance any Chancellor's birthday festivities since the war.

A large crowd assembled outside the Chancellery to watch General von Blomberg present the Chancellor the congratulations of the army, a detachment of which goosesepped and passed Herr Hitler to the beating of drums. Every garrison in Germany is holding its own parade with speeches by the regimental comflying 'Swastika' pennants and mander. Buses and trams are most houses are beflagged.—Reuter's Special.

EX-KAISER DOWN WITH 'FLU

AMSTERDAM, April 20.

According to the newspaper "Hetvolk" the ex-Kaiser is ill with influenza and two doctors are attending on him.—Reuter.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE

LONDON, April 20.

Sir Samuel Hoare had a fair night.—Reuter's Special.

Hindi Prachar, No Menace To Provincial Cultures

MAHATMA REMOVES MISCONCEPTIONS

(Continued from page 4.)

him to accept the presidential chair. On being approached last year, he demanded Rs. 2 lakhs as the price for propagating Hindi in South India. Mahatmaji did not like to place any reliance on the vague promises, nor was he easily acquiesced into accepting their assurances, but insisted on a guarantee. "I thought friends would leave me alone" but Providence willed it otherwise, and He ordrained that "I should be of some service to my countrymen for the spread of Hindi." Gandhiji prayed for Panditji's long life and said how sincerely he wished Malaviyaji had presided on this occa ion as he was, by reason of his attainments and deep learning of Hindi, eminently fitted to occupy the chair.

HIS MISSION

Gandhiji observed that his knowledge of Hindi paled into insignificance; none-the-less his love for Hindi remain as strong as ever. His msision, which he had chalked out in 1918, was the spread of Hindi, mainly in South India. "Pandit Hari Har Sharma had all along appealed to me for funds. But where was the money to come from." The problem did not baffle solution; for such a worthy cause funds should be available. Ultimately the long awaited for opportunity presented itself and he put forth his demands. Jamnalalji pleaded on behalf of the Reception Committee, inability to collect a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs owing to fall in agricultural prices and the resultant depression. Mahatmaji said he would be satisfied with the irreducible minimum of Rs. 1 lakh.

DAUGHTERS OF SANSKRIT

Gandhiji dwelt at length on the necessity for devoting such a large sum on Hindi Literature in South India for reasons which were obvious. South India, he said was a country with a population of 7-1|4 crores speaking 4 different languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayali. If Hindi could be introduced in that Province, the task of spreading Hindi elsewhere would be comparatively easy. Though all the South Indian languuages derived their origin from Sanskrit, yet these were poles apart from Sindhi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assami and Punjabi. Mahatmaji said he would call them daughters of Sanskrit because the vocabulary was mainly derived from Sanskrit and he did not propose to go into details.

HINDI IN S. INDIA

Then Gandhiji made a comprehensive survey of the progress of Hindi teaching in South India where at the present moment 6 lakhs of people were able to speak Hindi and it was gratifying that women have outdistanced men in their work and this marvellous progress has set some men seriously thinking as to what would be the future of the household duties if women were to devote themselves solely to the pursuit of the work.

His interest in Hindi which remained even to-day undiminished was the main reason for consenting to preside over the Hindi Conference for the second time in his life. Mahama did not claim any credit fo r any practical work in this behalf but he had contributed his mite. It was not for him to appraise the work done by such selfless workers as Sjt. Jamnalalji, Sjt. C. R. Rajagopalachariar, Sjt. Sitaramaya and Pandit Harihar Sharma.

THE DARBAR ASPECT

This much for the brighter side but Gandhiji also wanted them to know the darker aspect as the band of these workers consisted of some black sheep. On the whole Gandhiji did not dispair of better results.

Gandhiji proposed to spend the sum of Rs. 1 lakh through "Prayag" centre started in 1918.

Southern India, unlike other Provinces, had no death of earnest workers. Assam for example lacked workers and Utkal had fortunately Gopabandhu Chaudhari and his wife to take up this cause. He noted with satisfaction the progress recorded in Bengal under Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee. Punjab is beset with the difficulty of a common script: the language difficulty did not exist there. Maharashtra and Gujarat are keeping pace with the progress recorded in other provinces.

A MISCONCEPTION

Gandhiji further emphasised the need for intense propaganda work in non-Hindi Provinces if Hindi were to be the 'lingua franca' of India. He wanted to remove the misconception that by substituting Hindi other provincial languages would fall into disuse but Hindi should be interprovincial language. English could not replace Hindi as the 'lingua franca' but it had come to be taught in schools and colleges in India because it is the language of the governing race of this country. To Gandhiji English was the international language and Hindi interprovincial, as such we must learn both.

Referring to the Hindi Kanya Shala, Wardha, Gandhiji deprecated the insertion of undesirable subject matter in vernacular text books tending to exercise unhealthy influence on the moral outlook of the students. Text books introduced in Hindi schools should be shorn of all such matter which has often crept into text books prescribed for Hindi schools.

"India should really aim at producing a Tagore, a Bose, a Ray, in the Hindi Literature," added Mahatmaji.

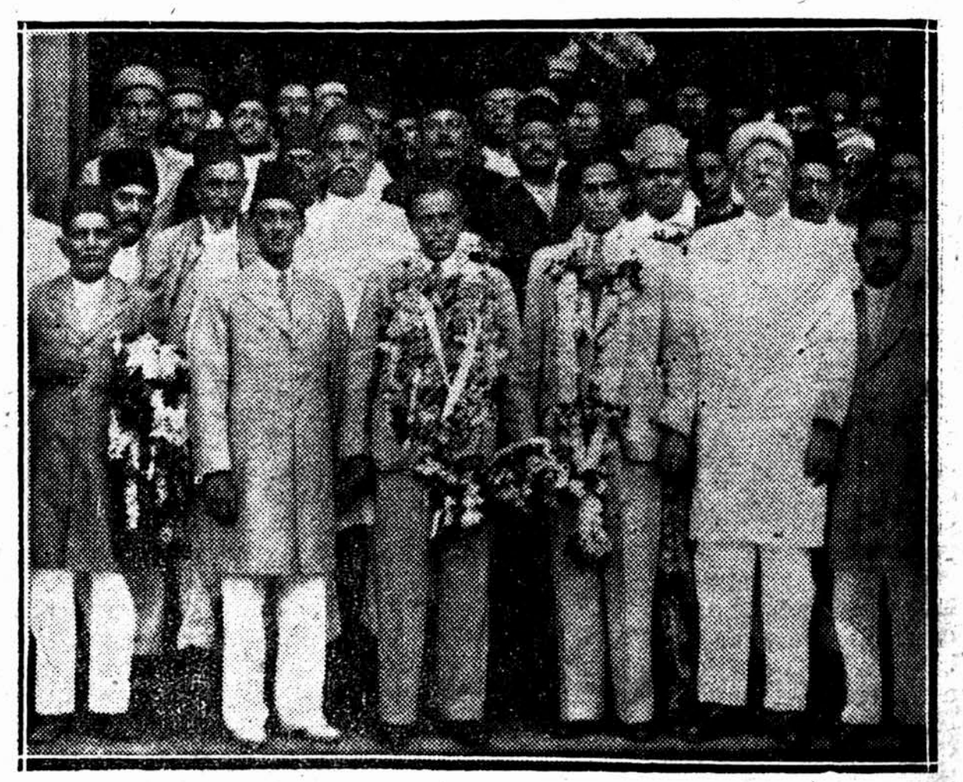
WHAT IS HINDI?

What is Hindi? Replying to this question Gandhiji said that nearly twenty-two crores of Indians—Hindus and Muslims—spoke, with a litttle difference, the same language, Hindi-Hindustani. He had used the expression "Hindi-Hindustani." When he had last presided over this Conference he had said the same thing that Hindi was the name of that language which both Hindus and Muslims spoke naturally and without effort. "There is no difference between Hindustani and Urdu," said Gandhiji. "If written in Devnagri script it is called Hindi and if written in Arabic script, it is called Urdu. These speakers or writers who deliberately used Sanskrit or Arabic and Persian words, were rendering a disservice to the country. In our National language all those words should be used which are understood by and common among the people.

HUKUMCHAND NAGAR.

An interesting feature of the Sammelan will be a Ladies' Conference which will be presided over by Mira Ben (Miss Slade) and which will be opened by Her Highness the Maharani Holkar on 22nd April.

All round the Pandal of the Hindi Sammelan has sprung up a picturesque canvas city named Sir Hukumchand Nagar designed to accommodate prominent visitors and delegates while the first yillage industries exhibition is in close proximity.



Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee (centre), who has been nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Representative to the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, left for Geneva on Saturday morning.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Mahatma Goes To Indore To Preside Over Session And Open Exhibition

INDORE, April 20.

Gandhiji, President-elect of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which will commence its session this noon, arrived here from Wardha this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Miraben, Mr. Thakkar, Mr. Kaka Kalelkar.

The party alighted at Choral, a way-side station, 25 miles from Indore, as desired by Gandhiji, with a view to avoid public demonstration. Climbing the Vidhya Ghats by car Gandhiji arrived here, escorted by Dr. S. H. Pandit and the office-bearers of the Reception Committee at 8-50 a.m.

On arrival Gandhiji was accorded a rousing reception by the Central India Hindi Sahitya Samitia in a specially erected pandal. A huge crowd, unprecedented in the history of Indore, awaited, from early morning, the arrival of Mahatmaji and cheered him when he arrived.

After the reception Gandhiji drove to the Diamond Club where he will be the guest of Rajabhushan Rai Bahadur Hiralal, a millionaire millowner of Indore.

Gandhiji will open the All-India Village Industries Exhibition at 9-30 a.m. The session of the Sammelan will begin this noon and be opened by His Highness Yashavantrao Holkar, the Maharaja of Indore. About 900 delegates representing almost all parts of India have arrived.

The Holkar Government have extended whole-hearted co-operation in affording every facility to make the Exhibition and the Sammelan a unique success.—United Press.

PUBLIC RECEPTION

INDORE, April 20.

At the reception held in Mahatma Gandhi's honour Mr J. L. Mital, the President of the Legislative Committee of the Holkar Government and the General Secretary of the Hindi Conference introduced the office bearers of the conference to Gandhiji. The Mahatma was then profusely garlanded

Gandhiji then unveiled a statue of Rai Bahadur Sarju Prasad, the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr Sarju Prasad is unable to attend the session on account of serious indisposition.—A. P.

Sir Padamji Ginwala, the well-known Indian business magnate, sailed for Europe by yesterday's Mail Bota.

WHO WAS GUILTY?

Running from Friday 19th April

SHE? HE? or SOCIETY?

In the eyes of Society SHE was a girl—a vile woman with 'no-good' morals!—.....But IT WAS SOCIETY—RESPONSIBLE for everything.

See all these problems in Madan Theatre's Magnificent Picture

"Apradhi Abala"

(GUILTY LADY)

Starring:
Beautiful Miss ROSE,

Miss Violet, Yausuf Effendi, etc.

at

ROXY

TALKIES,
Queen's Road, Opera House.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

Terrible American 'Third Degree' For German Spy!

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER THE BRITISH MINISTER, MR. BALFOUR

President Wilson Talks To Me On 'Crime'!

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST
(late of the Special Branch of New Scotland Yard)

Four grim-faced men towered over a cowering captive.
"Come on, you skunk—cough it up!" growled the first.
"Don't try to pull wool over 'our' eyes!" sneered the second.

"D'ye hear? Spit it out!" snarled the third. And "Will that help you to remember?" The fourth man, with a lightning blow, smashed his clenched fist against the victim's mouth, bringing blood!

It sounds like an incident from a gangster film, doesn't it? Actually it was what I saw with my own eyes when a suspected German spy was being interrogated by high officials of the American police. It was the dreaded "Third Degree'!

The incident occurred during the Great War, at the time when the British statesman Mr. Balfour was in Washington with a Special Mission.

The captive was a man who arrived at Mr. Balfour's residence requesting a personal interview. As the Scotland Yard detective sent over with the British Minister as personal guardian, I was keeping a close watch for would-be assassins, and, acting on a premonition, had seized the man before he could gain admittance. In his pocket was found a bomb —hence the arrest by the American police and the 'Third Degree'.

No Mercy!

I had been invited to attend as a compliment. It was considered that as I was the chief guardian of the visiting statesman it was necessary for me to see that the American police did not neglect their duty.

I could scarcely believe my eyes. In England, a suspected man or an arrested man may be permitted to make a voluntary statement, but he is invariably warned that what he may say—and sign—may be used in evidence at his trial. In America they did these things differently. It is not exactly the case that the onus of proof of innocence rests with the arrested man, but the police are empowered to use tremendous latitude in extracting a 'confession'.

In this case the police were particularly exasperated because they had experienced a long series of offences obviously directed by German Espionage Agents. Now they had caught a man whose speech, deportment, dress and the importance of the job he had undertaken all pointed to the fact that he was a chief agent of the German Secret Service and the enquiry was directed to finding out everything possible about the ramifications of Enemy Agents in America.

It was a grim, ruthless ordeal. Harsh, bullying voices rapping out a ceaseless fire of questions and cross-questions. The prisoner writhing, shrinking, sweating, replying in mono-syllables or not at all.

Threats. "Speak up, or—"
Demands. "Who?—Why?—What? —Where?—."
Then blows. Blood trickling from Bolton's torn lips.

Torture, mental and physical. I was sickened, nauseated. For an hour it went on, and at last I could stand no more.

I Protest

I drew the Police Chief on one side.

"Look here," I whispered, "I don't want to butt in, but I'm certain that Mr. Balfour wouldn't stand for this treatment of the man. I can't stand by and watch any longer. I'm going."

The Police Chief gazed at me in frank amazement.

"Hell!" he exclaimed. "Can't you see we're doing our best for you? Can't you see we're trying to dig out the roots of this darned business? What in hell do you expect? Expect me to bail him out and send him to the best hotel—to meet his pals?"

"No," I said, "but I simply can't stand by and watch—that's all. I am not here to interfere. I'll clear out."

"Wait a bit,' muttered the Chief. "It's early yet for the other stuff, but if you're squeamish, I'll put the next stuff over quicker than I ought to!"

A Subtle Ruse

I had not the slightest knowledge of what "the other stuff" might turn out to be, but I was so shocked by what I had seen that anything different would be a relief.

The Chief made a swift signal to another detective there were twenty-two of them in the room and the man went. In a minute or two a telephone bell rang. One of the detectives answered it.

The prisoner looked towards the instrument and for a moment all the bullying stopped.

The detective who answered the telephone glanced towards the prisoner as though in surprise, then turned to the Chief.

"Yeah!" he said into the telephone mouthpiece, "Sure he's here, but—well—I think you'd better speak to the Chief!"

"What is it?" said the Chief.

"I think you'd better speak," replied the detective. "It sounds mighty serious to me."

The Police Chief took the receiver—

"Yeah? . . . . Yeah?" He looked at the prisoner and opened his eyes in surprise. "Waal, you don't say! What? No! Say, that's sure bad, that is. Bolton is the name we have "What?" Green Ellen Green?"

The prisoner started violently in his chair.

"Well, well, sure I will," said the Chief. "We're human here all right! Sure. I'll let him speak!"

He turned—

"Let Bolton come here—there's some bad news for him. Come here, Bolton. In matters like this we're all men. Come here, my son, and bear up. Come on."

The prisoner staggered across to the telephone, took the receiver and listened a moment.

"Yes," I heard him say. "Yes, I "was" known as Green in Chicago. What? "Oh! My God!" Don't tell me she's dying! Oh!—"

In utter misery he dropped the receiver.

Ex-Detective Inspector Harold Brust (extreme right) guarding Mr. A. J. Balfour when, the latter headed the British Mission to America in 1917.

The Chief took it again, spoke into it.

"Dont you worry. Tell her that her husband will be right along as quick as a fast car can bring him!"

He turned to the prisoner.

"Say, Bolton or Green or whatever your name is, I'm right sorry to learn this. Did you get the facts? Your woman has been run down by an automobile and is in the hospital calling out like hell for you. Well, I guess I'm not the man to stand between a fellow and his dying wife. No sir! Not me! Now do you want to get right along?"

"Yes, yes! For God's sake let me go!" cried Bolton, distraught.

"I'm not going to stop you," said the Chief, indulgently. "Your wife's dying and wants you. Who am I to step in there? Now then, Bolton. When it comes to issues like this what do politics matter? What do crimes matter? Surely your wife is more to you than the German Secret Service, isn't she?"

"Oh God, yes!—"

"Very well. You just tell us what we want to know and straight you go to your poor wife!"

A few moments of hesitation. Then the prisoner made a statement. Three shorthand writers took it down in a flash.

"Can I go now?" quavered the man.

"Not until we've checked this," was the reply.

"It's true enough, I swear it!" pleaded the prisoner. "Only let me go!"

"As soon as it is checked," repeated the Chief.

The prisoner was led back to the cell.

"Have you power to let him go like that?" I asked, in my innocence.

A roar of laughter went up from the detectives present.

"Let him go? Like hell we will!" exclaimed the Chief. "That's the telephone stuff, that is and it looks as though it has proved a winner in this case!"

Crushing The Enemy Plots

As it happened, the prisoner had told the truth, and important arrests were made. But there was no more chance of his being released than there was of his flying through the bars of his cell! Some quick and smart enquiries about him had elicited the fact that he was married and used the name of Green. The bluff succeeded. The prisoner was too worn physically and mentally to be able to estimate the ruse at its real worth. The police found out that he was passionately in love with his wife and traded on that to put over their successful scheme.

It may be that the Jesuit motto of "The end justifies the means" is sound policy, but I for my part, could no more lend my hand to such methods than I could strike down obstreperous children with a truncheon.

One fact was established beyond a doubt. There was a deep-seated German plot to obstruct the British Mission. It was perfectly understood in Germany that Mr. Balfour was over in the United States to clear up several points which still kept America aloof from the Allied Cause. Diplomacy failed. The British answer to the American charge of high-handedness in the matter of "Right of Search" of neutral vessels was far more satisfactory than the German answer to the charge of unscrupulousness in the German "Sink at Sight" policy. The Germans knew that Mr. Balfour in Washington was a bigger menace to them than the whole British Fleet at Scapa Flow, and their agents were prepared to stop at nothing to defeat him.

Immediately after the ordeal, which I have faithfully described, there were two hundred arrests of suspects and for the time being German espionage in the United States suffered a heavy defeat.

We Capture A Lunatic

During the time we were in Washington I had several nasty shocks. One morning it was reported to me that a woman tried to enter Mr. Balfour's residence in the role of a servant. She was found to be a veritable walking arsenal!

She had guns in her hand-bag, guns in her clothing, a small bomb in a plant pot beneath a fern, and a kitchen knife up her sleeve!

From the amazing nature of her weapons of offence I suspected at once that she was no German agent but a fanatic. And

(Continued on Page 39)

Madame Curie & Radium

Her Life Is A Guide For Womanhood And An Example For All

By
N. D. BANAVALIKER.
L.E.E. (Bom.)

The famous English Poet William Wordsworth sang about a "Perfect Woman" thus:—

A being breathing thoughtful breath
A traveller b tween life and death
The reason firm, the temperate will
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill
A perfect woman nobly plann'd
to warm, to comfort and command.

But it is very rare, in this world, for a human being to attain that level of 'Perfection,' which a post imagines and about which he sings in his poems. Secondly, it is more a matter of wonder to come across a life of a human being having the very same qualities as outlined by the poet. In Madame Curie the most illustrious woman scientist and Nobel Prizeman in the year 1911 we find the most distinguished qualities of a Perfect Woman. Though she passed away last year on the 4th day of the month of July her death was a death of honour—a death for the attainment of her goal. She died of pernicious anaemia contracted in the course of research work in Radium, a remedy against the most terrible and widespread scourge of mankind viz., Cancer. Though small, slender and reserved in appearance, she was one of the most heroic women. Her face with a broad forehead and widened gleaming eyes stood out boldly for her scientific mind which always seeks for what is unknown—Truth. She was not only a scientist but a devoted wife and a fond mother of two children. She died as quietly as she lived. Her obsequies were given strictly private character in accordance with her desired. Her life lends a shining eyample of what human energy in potential form would achieve rendering strange, dramatic scenes of life, not caring in the least for the odds to be surmounted, until the determined object is fully achieved.

Early Struggles

Madame Curie (known by her maiden name as Marie Sklodoroska) was born in 1869 in Warsaw, her father being a professor in a primary school. Having studied for some years in her native town, she practised as a teacher until the age of 25. When Russian secret agents unearthed a Nihilist plot against the Czar, Marie feared that she would suffered a hard luck at that time Though she was not a compirator, her friends were and she knew that her fate like theirs would be Siberia if she were captured

Just in time, she managed to escape to Paris, the home of political refugees and there she lived in a tiny back room on five pence a day earned by washing bottles at Sorbonne. She was also to teach and earn while she took her degrees in mathematics and physics in the Paris University, all the time leading a life of scanty means.

In the year 1894 she met Pierrie Curie, a young, promising student of physics and a great friendship was formed between these two beings. Marie without a deep consideration, was not ready for marriage. If she married, it meant she should stay from Poland and her family. She was patriotic in her views and her future plan was to return to her parents and contribute to the revival of her native country. But her correspondence with Pierrie deepened her friendship and Marie came back to Paris. She then came to the definite conclusion and found that there would be no nobler aim to choose than marriage and collaboration with one who shared both her outlook in life and her devotion to science. In 1895 they got married and since that time, their scientific carriers took strange definite outlook. Marie became so skilled that Professor Becquerrel decided to engage both husband and wife to assist him in his researches. Prof. Becquerrel had been experimenting with the phosphorescene emitted by certain substances and made a surprising discovery. He extracted Uranium from "Pitch-Blende", the former being phosphorescent.

Discovery Of Radium

Madame Curie was engaged in the study of crystals, their symmetry and growth. Then she conducted various experiments with other substances and was led to infer the existence of new active elements. This work pursued in collaboration with her husband culminated in the successive discovery of two new elements viz., (i) Polonium, (ii) Radium. Some people have wondered at what had been the respective part of husband and wife in these discoveries. But this much is true that the enormous effort, that was necessary to seperate the radium element in sufficient quantity to determine its atomic weight and exact physical and chemical properties was certainly due to the untiring energy of Madame Curie.

Their Wonderful Laboratory

The discovery of radium and its other properties are now known to many people. But very few know, the human background and the difficult conditions in which the work was carried on by the heroic couple. When Monsieur and Madame Curie got married, they were too poor to afford a servant and they both were compelled to teach to earn their daily bread and that for their children. They carried on their researches in the spare time they had. They had no proper laboratory and were grateful when they got permission to use a kind of shed on the precincts of the School of Physics, to go on with their researches. The place they occupied, was once a storeroom and was ill-ventilated, damp and cold in winter. But, even under such drastic circumstances the life of the couple was a most happy one and the cause was evident—the unflinching devotion to their work and extraordinary enthusiasm. The two seekers of Truth spent the most inspiring hours of life alone in their shed, gradually perceiving what no human eyes had seen as yet as Monsieur Perrin expressed it "discovering one after the other the secrets of the distant world which vibrates in the depth of the atoms."

Secondly, Marie rented a ramshackle old barn for her experiment—she tried to borrow money for a ton of pitch-blende which was even costly in those days No one was ready to lend the required amount to her. She wrote to Baron Rothschild about this. The great financier sent a ton of pitch blende from a mine in Jochimstal. Marie boiled and filtered the pitch-blende in her barn and on Christmas Day of 1898, she announced to an amazed world the discovery of radium.

Tragedy Follows Honours

In 1903, the Monsieur and Madame Curie received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society. In 1904 Nobel Prize was awarded to the couple, jointly with Monsieur Becquerrel. She in the same year submitted the results of her researches in the doctorate thesis presented to the Paris University. A special chair for the new subject was created in the University of Paris. In the year 1905 Prof. Curie was elected to the Academy of Sciences. But, as ill-luck would have it, these things about the couple were not to last long. In the year 1906, on the night of 19th April, as Pierrie Curie was crossing a busy thoroughfare, perhaps thinking of his research, he was run over by a dray and was instantly killed.

At this Madame Curie was deeply grieved at her heart. Her sorrow was a boundless one. But as the English poet and writer Oliver Goldsmith poet and writer (dangers) are the rules of life which Providence sends to test mankind" and Curie also was fully aware that she had got a rare trust in her charge and her sole duty was to keep the flame of knowledge upright. Hence she bravely resumed her unfinished work.

In the meantime, she succeeded her husband in the chair for radio-activity at the Sorbonne. Later on, when both the teaching and experimental aspects were given more extensive developments Madame Curie became the head of the Radium Institute. She had also received several honourific distinctions from Universities and other scientific bodies in foreign countries. She was often invited in France and abroad to deliver lectures. She published many scientific works and a great many articles. For some time past Madame Curie had been a member of International Institute of Co-operation attached to the League of Nations. She did much to establish a radio-active laboratory at Warsaw, her native city. During the Great War, she organised a radio-logical service in hospitals. In 1921, President Hardinge of U.S.A. presented her with a gramme of radium in recognition of her services to science on behalf of the women of America.

Radium Both Friend And Dangerous Enemy

Radium, though it relieves greatly human suffering, is a most dangerous enemy. If a speck or two of radium is to be used, then it must be kept safely in a 6" lead container in lead safes 18" thick. Doctors and nurses handling these specks do so by tweezers held in thick lead gauntlets from behind thick screens which protect both the neck and chest. If slightest particle gets into the system of man through skin, nose or throat, it will emit its poisonous rays until a man dies and for 2500 years after that. If it is more than three millionth part of an ounce it will kill a man instantly.

In hospitals a few specks of radium dust are dropped into a hollow platinum needle about an inch in length. One or more needles are inserted into the tumour or cancer and left there for many days. The rays penetrate platinum and destroy the malignant tissue. In the latest method of Ray therapy 1|7 of an ounce is placed in a lead container weighing about 600 lbs. and suspended from a huge complicated and delicately adjusted machine. This is placed in such a position that a Radium Beam swings over the patient and can be focussed upon any part of the body. The cancer is thus subjected to a terrific volley of rays of helium gas and electrons from this relatively large mass of dissociating radium.

In the last 38 years the world is trying its utmost to find out the means by which Radium can be obtained. The quantity of radium up till now dug from earth is 27 ounces. If we try to secure all this radium and try to fill it, it would be filled in a cricket ball 3-1|2" in diameter. This attempt of ours is also a mere dream as the quantity of Radium costs £8,736,000 per ounce at the rate of present market price. All this radium supply is in the keeping of hospitals and specialists and it is a thing beyond all price for these. Although surgery, X-rays and high voltage discharge are often used in the fight against cancer, radium treatment is still the main agent for relief since Madame Curie announced her discovery of Radium and since the time world has realised its practical utility, scientists, chemists and manufacturers are strenuously trying to find out means by which radium can be produced in a greater quantity and are also stirring to discover a substitute for it.

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TOWARDS THE WORLD STATE

We Have Reached A Point In History Of Mankind When Patriotism is No Longer Enough

Dr. C. E M. Joad is generally regarded as the most brilliant of the younger generation of philosophers; his writings command world-wide interest, and create much discussion and correspondence.

He occupies the Chair of Philosophy at the Birkbeck College of London University. Originally intended to follow a career in the Civil Service, he resigned his position in order to devote himself to the dissemination of philosophy. His analysis of the growing tendency towards a brothership of the nations in this article is the more noteworthy because of the recognised sobriety of his writings and utterances.

By

C. E. M. JOAD

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Recently a small international force, composed of individuals from four nations and commissioned by an international authority, has been engaged in keeping the peace in a territory controlled by the League of Nations. Also recently there have been published the first results of the Peace Ballot and some 95 per cent. of the 700,000 persons who at the time of writing have recorded their votes have declared for membership of the League, international reduction of armaments, abolition of war 'planes and prohibition of the traffic in arms.

Some 70 per cent. have signified their willingness that repressive action, including, if need be, military action, should be taken by the nations of the world against a breaker of the world's peace.

These incidents are in the highest degree significant—significant and encouraging.

We have been told that an international force is an impossibility, since soldiers would not consent to serve under the command of foreign officers. The Saar Force, officered by an Englishman, gave the lie to that statement.

We have been told that the League of Nations is moribund, and that nobody loves it. The Peace Ballot shows that it, and the ideals for which it stands, are extremely popular, and are regarded by many as the hope for a distracted world.

Dare we, one wonders, hope that the international spirit is at last being born? Are we in our generation seeing the first feeble beginnings of that modern world State which H. G. Wells has advocated so long and so eloquently as the necessary next step in civilisation, if civilisation is not only to progress but to survive?

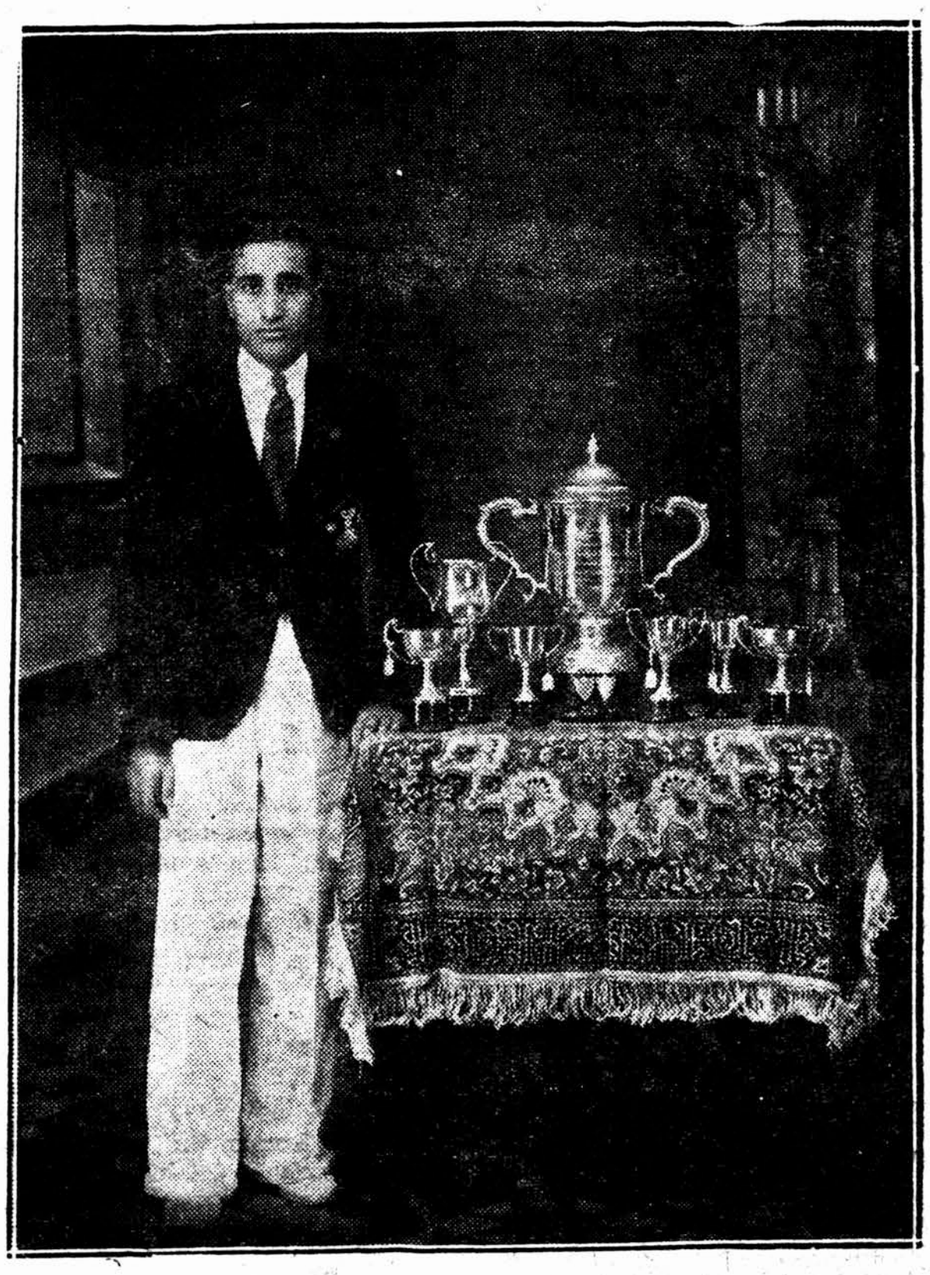
New Vision Being Born

I suggest that we are, that the forces which bar the way are in process of yielding to the logic of the new world situation. I suggest that there is being born a new vision in mankind, which, overtopping the barriers which separate men from men, sees beyond them a world free from the curse of nationalism and the menace of war. What are these forces and these barriers? Broadly speaking, they are summed up under the titles of nationalism and patriotism.

Patriotism is a rope of many strands. Some of the elements which go to its weaving are good, and the source of much that is best in human nature. There is, for example, love of what is known and familiar.

A man loves his pipe and his carpet slippers, just because they are old and because they are his, and cleaves to them in spite of all the efforts of his outraged womankind to dispossess him. More particularly does he love the place in which he was born, especially if it was a country place. Upon myself, for example, the English countryside exerts so strong a pull that, having gone abroad for a holiday, I have come scuttling home again before my time in a frenzy of nostalgia for the soft skies and mild outlines, the sweet irregularities of hedgerow and copse, of field, farm and lane with which I am familiar. And I have done this not once but many times.

Patriotism contains, too, an element which is akin to the religious, a joyful merging of the self in what is other than the self, a sacrifice of merely individual ends to the interests of the larger whole to which the individual belongs. Patriotism is one of the ropes—religion is another—by which a man can lift himself up out of the little pit of vanity and desire which is the self and in service to impersonal ends realise what is greater than the self.



C. P. Nanavati who won the Limbdi Championship Cup and many other prizes in the college annual athletic sports held recently.

Limitations Of Patriotism

Nevertheless, patriotism has certain grave defects. In the first place it legitimises pride and makes a virtue of conceit. The patriot says, in effect, my house my school, my family, my country, is better than anybody else's because I happen to belong to them. That they may, of course, be better, I do not wish to deny; but the fact of his belonging does not make them so.

When this means, as it does in war-time, that my country is deserving of my moral support in whatsoever dispute it chooses to enter, and that it is, therefore, my duty to kill and maim other human beings whenever the State to which I belong deems the mass slaughter of the citizens of another State desirable, the limitations of patriotism as an ethical creed are obvious. For, judged by the standards of an enlightened humanity, patriotism suffers from a lack of universality.

When once men have realised the virtue of subordinating their own good to that of a larger whole, there seems to be no adequate reason for stopping short of the human race. To this conclusion the logic of evolution is slowly driving us. Evolution proceeds by increasing the size not of the cell or of the individual, but of the unit of organisation.

Unless our generation can learn to cultivate the larger loyalty to mankind as a whole, unless we can help on the birth of that World State with which mankind is now in labour, then our civilisation is doomed.

For man's new powers of destruction have become so terrible that the old-fashioned loyalties are a luxury which he can no longer afford. A man has only to make the most superficial acquaintance with the literature of the next war to realise exactly what it will mean in terms of death by poisoning and disease, by burning and choking and maiming of the defenceless populations of the world's great cities.

And realisation will bring the conclusion that the first obligation of any patriot to-day who loves his country is to keep it out of war. But whole-heartedly to do this he must learn that larger loyalty to mankind as a whole whose first faltering expression we are witnessing to-day in such beginnings of international action as the Force in the Saar. So true is it that we have reached a point in the history of mankind when patriotism is no longer enough.

Daylight After Sundown

Year-Round, All-Night Lighting Of Highways Is A Modern Innovation

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It was not so very long ago, as this world's times goes, that honest men stayed home o'nights. Flickering candles gave feeble light indoors, but outside was treacherous, terrifying blackness. Even when the moon shone full in a cloudless sky, eerie shadows stretched across the narrow streets—and in those shadows lurked all maner of men of ill intent.

When necessity drove and the God-fearing citizen was fain to venture forth after nightfall, it was the better part of wisdom that he be accompanied by a torch-bearer, not only to light his way, but to protect him when the darkness disgorged marauders,

The records of early times tell of primitive efforts to light streets. Ancient Antioch had baskets of burning wood at important intersections. Rome boasted lights at the entrances to baths and amphi-theatres. But lighting of highways at night, at public expense and for the benefit of all who use them, made its greatest progress during the past half century.

The link, a crude torch, was the true ancestor of the automobile headlight, for the automobile, like the traveller of old, carries its light with it. Pepys, greatest of diarists, makes frequent reference to links. In 1666, he wrote: "After supper with the young ladies, bought a link and carried it myself, cntil I met one who would light me home for the link. So he light me home with his own and I did give him mine."

Links were the chief means of street lighting until well into the 18th century, although even in 1318, there were three fixed lights in Paris. A century later, to welcome a church dignitary, a display of lanterns—one in every street, so impressed the authorities that a similar display was ordered to discourage street disorders. A century later still, citizens were commanded to display lighted candles in their windows, a method of street lighting followed by many cities at the time.

"FALOTS" AND "REVERBERES"

Fixed lighting had its real start about the middle of the 16th century, when citizens of Paris were instructed to maintain 'falots' at each intersection. These 'falots,' vessels filled with varlous inflammable substances, were replaced by candle lanterns. In 1558, the 500 streets of Paris boasted three times as many lanterns. Because citizens shirked their civic duties, a public service corporation in the French capital was organised in 1662, to maintain the lights.

One LaReynie, lieutenant of police, made history when he organised the fixed lighting of Paris in 1667. Paris then had nearly 1000 streets, and the pioneering policeman put up 2736 candle lanterns to light them, suffering some disapproval for having them burn on nights when the moon was full.

In 1745, LaReynie's candles were superseded by 'reverberes'—oil-burning lamps with polished reflectors. A later type enabled a person to be recognised at 30 paces. Wrote a contemporary: "The light diffused....is so brilliant that it is impossible to think that the future has anything in reserve that is better." The 'reverbere' remained the standard street illumination until the coming of gas lights. Portable lanterns and even links, continued in wide-spread use until the century's close.

Disapproval of this effort to change night into day was voiced as late as 1816, when a newspaper in Cologne vehemently urged that, if the Creator had wanted the night to be lighted. He most certainly would have provided some means other than the moon.

In 13th century England, the watchmen carried cressets mounted on long poles, as they made their rounds. In these open pots burned ropes soaked in pitch or resin, giving off more smoke than light—but the smoke and stench were, no doubt, welcome evidence of the watchman's devotion to duty.

Early in the 15th century, the Lord Mayor of London ordered well-to-do-householders to hang lanthorns before their homes from November 1 to February 2—All-Hallows to Candlemas. For 200 years, these lanthorns, in which translucent horn protected the candles, were in use. London found, as had Paris, that the citizenry could not be depended upon to keep the lamps burning night after night and before the 18th century, contractors were authorized to maintain them—at the expense of householders.

SCROLL-WORK AND TRIPE

Lanterns with globes appeared in 1708. In genteel neighbourhoods, these were suspended from highly ornate posts, some of which served a double purpose, carrying trumpet-shaped snuffers for the links that the gentry—or their servants—carried.

London's 1,000 street lights in 1736—when street lighting became a public function.—two years later had multiplied 15 times. By 1790, street lighting systems had been adopted by many the Old World cities.

Most lamps in Europe now burned animal oil, chiefly derived from tripe. In America, pine knot cressets, tallow dips and rush lights were used, but whale oil was a favourite fuel. Wax was hard to come by, but any grease would serve for a dip and any fibre for a wick, so our ancestors got along well.

Boston, in 1695, had large iron cressets at crossings, fed by watchmen with candle-wood knots. New York's lighting rules date from 1697, when lanterns suspended from poles before every seventh house, were maintained by the householders. New York did not come to lighting at public expense until 1762. Newport had street lights in 1751, the improvement being brought about as the result of private enterprise.

Boston's public-spirited citizens, among them John Hancock, in 1774 obtained lanterns from England for "properly ligting ye streets and lanes of ye town." In 1792, Boston's lighting became a public expense.

LIGHT FROM TANKS

William Murdock, lighting his London house by gas in 1792, called attention to a better and more convenient means of highway illumination than anything the world had known. In 1807, a gas company promoter lighted half of Pall Mall by gas. Paris adopted gas light in 1818 and other cities very soon followed suit.

In the New World, Baltimore installed gas street lights in 1816 or '17. In 1827, gas mains of wood extended along Broadway from the Battery to Canal Street, to serve Father Knickerbocker's first street gas lights. Boston was lighting its street by gas in 1827, but Philadelphia did not undertake the improvement until 1835. Until 1858 or '59 New York depended upon the moon for street lighting, on evenings when she was scheduled to provide light according to this calendar.

While the early gas lights were but feeble, flickering flames, they were much better than anything that had gone before. Improvements came fast, both in the manner of making and burning gas, notable among them the Welsbach mantle. Following the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania in 1859, kerosene made rapid progress. It is still used extensively in rural districts. But both kerosene and gas were destined to meet a formidable rival—electricity.

THE ARC LIGHT

Sir Humphrey Davy had produced the electric arc in 1808, and countless inventors had tried to put it to commercial service. In 1831, Faraday's discovery of induced currents established the relationship between electricity and magnetism, and paved the way for machines which provided a reliable supply of current. But electricity was not, at first, a serious contender.

By 1878, an inventor named Jablochkoff had devised a workable arc-light system, and with "Jablochkoff Candles," as his lights were called, the Place and Avenue de l'Opera in Paris were brilliantly lighted.

In 1878, too, electric street light was born in America, when 12 arc lights were installed in Monument Square, Cleveland...."so dazzling that they had to be viewed through smoked glasses." Late in 1880, New Yorkers saw

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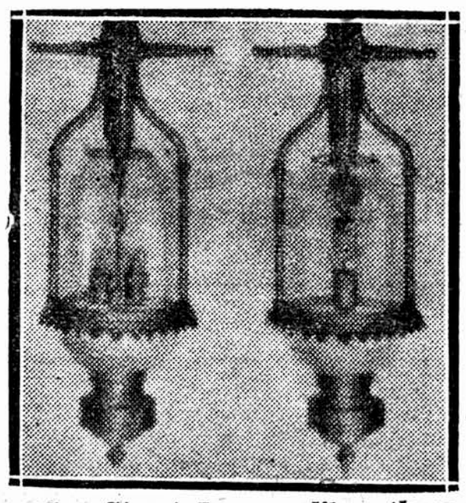
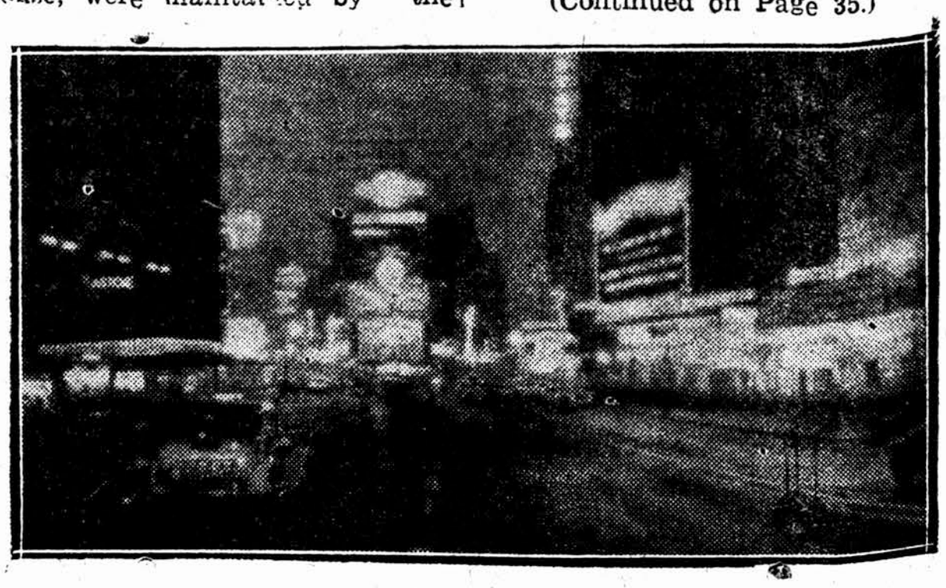
Oil light and swords went hand-in-hand in the days of the troubadours.



Gas Street Lamps like these are still in use where wires would harm the trees.

Detroit's "White Way"—Washington Boulevard at night. "Automobile City's" lighting vies with its products.



Times Square, New York—"Where flashing signs put mere street lights to shame; Where, if a man's waylaid, the lighting's not to blame."

A History Of HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

End Of First French Revolution

By Proscos.

Dechristianisation Of France—The Terror—Triumph Of Napoleon

(This is the last article of the series on the French Revolution. The first eleven articles were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 16th December, 13th and 27th January, 10th, 17th and 24th February and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st March and 7th April.)

After the purging of the Convention and the "Terror" which hunted them in every course, the Girondists disappeared from the public life of France. The mountain now turned its attention to another obstacle which was rising amongst the poorest sections of Paris. The Republicans and the Jacobins only wanted a political revolution, and they were not prepared to go far enough in economic reform. It was only in 1793 that "communistic" ideas began to appeal to certain members of the "Enrages" party. The dominant idea of these leaders of the people was the communisation of land. There was to be no more ownership of land, but only possession; and as the nation was its sole possessor,, Dolivier demanded the abolition of the autocracy of farmers. The workers of Lyons demanded a living wage which was to be decided by the commune. Cusset, a merchant of Lyons, talked of the nationalisation of industries; and L'Ange introduced a project in which industries would combine with agriculture in an elaborate co-operative system. Beffroy even suggested the idea of creating "National Stores" to replace the capitalistic, free and competitive markets.

The Mountains refused to listen to these measures, singing the slogan "The Republic first, social measures will come later." Jacques Roux and Varlet, the pillars of the Communist movement, were dismissed from the Jacobin Club, and when charged with an attempt against the sovereignty of the people, Jacques Roux committed suicide in open Court. More arrests and suicides followed.

The Mountains only carried out some educational reforms; primary, secondary and special schools were started; and their chief achievement was the introduction of the "metric system" which revolutionised the mathematics of Europe.

Anti-Religious Movement

Together with the Communist movement now began an anti-religious movement. In the beginning the movement was supported by the Convention and a new Calendar was introduced abolishing the Christian Week and the observance of the 10tn day instead of the Sabath as a holiday. The State, however, recognised a National Church "subject to the State and paid by it. All priests who did not swear by the Constitution or who were guilty of "incivism" were liable to deportation. The Convention also recognised the "right that all citizens have to adopt whatsoever worship suits them best, and to suppress those ceremonies which displease them." A number of Churches were appropriated for the use of the State.

"Feast Of Liberty Of Reason"

The people went far ahead of the Convention. Ris Orangis and the District of Corbell completely renounced the Christian Faith. Gobel, the Bishop of Paris, laid down his ecclesiastical duties followed by many other Bishops and priests. The priest Lefranc, committing all religious documents to the flames, cried out "Burn, burn the credentials of our priesthood, and may the very memory of our past state disappear in the flames which consume them. I lay upon the altar of our fatherland this silver medal; it bears the image of the last of those tyrants who, by reason of the scheming ambition of the clergy, was called 'most Christian" '. The people assembled then cried in a chorus "Perish for ever the memory of the priests! Perish for ever Christian superstition! Long live the sublime religion of Nature." Thus for a while Rousseau was enthroned in the heart of Christendom. The Commune of Paris now decided under the leadership of Herbert and Chaumette to celebrate the "Fete of the Liberty of Reason" at the Notre Dame, and the feast was celebrated with vigour.

The convention, and especially Robespier, feared this new tendency of the people; and in defiance of their views, the Commune issued an order to close all churches; and all priests were put under the supervision of the Revolutionary Committees. Robespier made a violent speech against the worshippers of Reason and declared his belief "in a Great Being watching over oppressed innonence and punishing crime." He even started a new religion—the cult of the Supreme Being. A few days later Danton, the follower of the materialist athiest Diderot, made a speech supporting Robespier, and it was evident that the fear of English reprisals was responsible for this miracle. On December 6th the Convention issued a decree forbidding "all violence and measures against the liberty of religions."

The religious differences between the Robespier-Danton group and the people, was actually a struggle between the Committees of the Convention and the Commune and the Sections, more precisely it was a struggle between two principles—Centralisation and Decentralisation. The Convention now made a desperate effort to destroy the power of the Commune and the Sections which were in the hands of that "scum of humanity"—the poor citizens. By various manipulations and even corruption, the Committee of Public Safety managed to swallow the Sections.

A Tragic Period

The last months of 1793 and the beginning of 1794 are the most tragic period in the history of France. It was during this period that the great ideals of the Revolution vanished and gave place to bitter struggles and conflicts between personal ambitions, jealousies and hatreds. The period staged a historical tragedy which was caused by political parties which were not based on ideal principles, but which were formed by personal ties with individuals who were not stirred by lofty aims. In no time in history has a whole nation been sacrificed at the altar of insatiable human hatreds, where the best flowers of the nation were subjected to inhuman humiliations and then were condemned to a most cruel and barbarous death.

France was divided into four parties. The party of Robespier was called the "worn-outs" and it consisted of those men who wanted to centralise in themselves all political power. The party of Danton and Desmoulins hated Robespier, but they joined him against the Left parties. The Heberdists were led by the pseudo-socialist Hebert who only wanted "a purge of the Convention" in favour of some radical reforms. The last was the party of the Commune and the Sections, the advanced party of the very poor.

The Heberdists joined with the party of the Commune and summoned the people to a fresh insurrection; but the people were tired of famine and struggle and they did not understand the mess of ideas created by political rivalries; and, therefore, they did not respond. Taking advantage of this failure, the Right parties dealt a most cruel and inhuman blow which set flowing the river of blood which was to destroy the best of France. Hebert, Vincent, Rousin, the German Communist Momoro, the Anarchist Cloot, who was called "the orator of mankind," Gobel, the Bishop of Paris, Chaumette, the Procureur of the Commune, and the wives of Hebert and Desmoulin were arrested, tried, and guillotined. A few days later, to the surprise of all, Danton, Desmoulin and Lacroix were charged with petty offences and executed. Robespier, in order to avoid the anger of the people executed a bunch of Royalists with each batch of the Heberdists thereby confusing their innocence with the small charges of theft, bribery, corruption and treachery.

Reign Of Terror

To avenge the death of these Royalists, attempts were made by one Ladmiral and a girl Cecile Renault to murder Robespier; and when these plots did not succeed he proposed the famous law of the 22nd Prairial which reorganised the "Revolutionary tribunals". To the disgrace of France, between April 17th, 1793 and June 10th 1794, 2,607 persons mounted the guillotine. The carnage was not yet over. On June 21, Herman, a henchman of Robespier, secured permission to purge the prisons of all undesirables. Then happened that inhuman tragedy when the guillotine worked night and day, and cartloads of victims passed through streets lined with weeping men and women. The former rebels, the naked beggars of the streets of Paris, wept at the fate of even the friends of the King. Terrorism is a terrible weapon to use, because whilst it blinds the inhuman autocrat, it cuts through hearts of steel, and destroys not the innocent victims, but the destroyer himself. Robespier terrorised his enemies, and paved his own way to his inevitable fate.

On July 14th Robespier ordered Fouchet to appear before the Jacobins for his attempted counter-revolution at Lyons. He refused. On July 26th he made a fighting speech at the Convention demanding more powers to crush his enemies. The next day his colleague Saint just attempted to speak but his voice was drowned amidst cries of "Down with the Tyrants". An order was immediately given for the prosecution of Robespier, Saint Just and Couthon—the trimvirate of the Terror.

End Of Robespier

The 9th Thermidor—the 27th of July, 1794 is the last memorable day in the history of the French Revolution. The people were betrayed by their leaders who had worked for their own gains. Their trusted leaders like Marat, Hebert, Chaumette, Jacques Roux and Varlet were massacred by the very ones whom they had trusted. The people were still in their hovels, the farmers toiled in misery, a new class of tyrants had grown up in place of the old ones. Robespier was in peril. The Dantonists, Girondists and Marsh had combined to overthrow the tyrants. The friends of Robespier rushed to the people and appealed to them to save the Revolution; but the people refused to move to save the man who had not spared a single enemy. Seeing that the people did not stir, the Girondists stormed the Hotel de Ville; and Robespier was shot through the jaw. Some others committed suicide, two of his chosen followers jumped out of a window, and the rest meekly surrendered.

The last of the Revolutionary triumverate was no more. It is true that Robespier was the most honest leader of the Revolution. Again and again he had faced the temptations of wealth and prosperity. But he was guilty of the greatest fault that could disease the mind of a nations's leader—"he itched for power." In order to maintain his hold over France he ruthlessly and cruelly crushed his enemies who were spired by high ideals; and towards his opponents he displayed an intolerance and temper which were not worthy of a great leader. It must be said that he was throughout sincere. He was genuinely afraid of chaos and he had not sufficiently understood history to know that revolutions when they destroyed the old order, must pass through a transitional crisis before a better one was created. As a leader he lacked determination and courage to achieve a great ideal, and it is doutful if his mind had even formulated a goal which was to be reached. He was essentially a man of compromise and whilst attempting to achieve his small aims he was not aware that he was taking extreme and uncompromising measures.

"White Terror"

The people were now taking extreme and uncompromising

The people were now leaderless and the Girondists came out from their dens to usurp the vacant throne of power. The poor citizens did not stir for a time and the "White Terror" which followed did not spare a single Mountain, Jacobin or Republican. The old order was partially restored, the maximum was abolished and millions of paper money were circulated destroying the economic foundation of the nation. The middle classes began to indulge in hideous luxurious and the capital of the nation won the not too flattering title of "Gay Paris."

The people attempted to rise and there were insurrections on

(Continued on Page 35.)

About Studios And Stage

Does Music Help Film Drama?

Sane Presentation & Subordination Of Music

Film-goers in the West are reported to be getting tired of "spectacular miracles" harnessed to music. Some directors believe, we are told, that "serious" music can dispense with "dignity."

Film-goers in India, if they have any opinion, are not yet reported as being tired of the harnessed music," for the simple reason that their opinion does not matter and most of the directors can dispense with the "dignity" of music. But the following comment from the critic, Mr. W. John Elton, of the "Film Weekly," the informative London periodical, might perhaps stir the complacency of the Indian Studios.

"Musicals" are low in the esteem of critics and discriminating filmgoers. If the word "brilliant," so frequently applied to film varying from thrillers such as "The Man Who Knew Too Much" to historical romances such as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," is by any chance associated with a production of a musical character, we are at once surprised and curious to know how such a miracle of direction has been achieved.

This, to me and to all other lovers of music, is a catastrophe, but unhappily good reason for the public's loss of faith in musical productions is too plentiful to be denied.

No musical which evades the issues of common sense can hope to be considered artistic—this in spite of Busby Berkeley, Buddy Bradley, and the other brilliant manufacturers of formation and fermentation. Yet in these super-efficient days when heads are turned grey to assure the correctness of the smallest detail in films, down to a ring on the finger or the design of a fifteenth-century tankard, musicals are still offering scenes and sequences which are nothing short of an effrontery to the intelligence of the modern audience.

RELEASE FROM REALISM?

The average director appears to regard music as an immediate release from the bonds of realism and an opportunity to wander in the mists of an absurd fairyland without the slightest regard to congruity or the vanishing patience of his potential audience.

The pity is that very few of these musicals scorning the rules of realism are sufficiently clever or suitably designed to fall under the heading of "burlesque" or "fantasy."

There is a very real place for fantasy on the screen, as was proved long ago by "Sunshine Susie" and the brilliant productions of Rene Clair. But it is significant that, even in the case of pictures such as "Le Million," the fantasy depends upon dexterity of touch and tricks of continuity rather than upon modern and unnecessary miracles which are never encountered in life.

We filmgoers are growing tired of spectacular miracles harnessed to music. We are losing interest in sequences such as those in "Dames," which typify such an unnecessary wavering between realism and fantasy.

EXTRAORDINARY HAPPENINGS

An examination of "Dames" proves that the word "musical" is expected to cover some extraordinary happenings. Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler, originally on the stage of a threatre which, we presume, does not possess elastic walls, are followed during the course of their stage performance through streets thronged with people and parked cars, into a subway, into a railway carriage (a long, long journey here), and over the rails of a railway yard containing a mere half-dozen or so trains.

The sequel to this is a dazzling succession of Bushby Berkeley creations which would have called for Olympia to contain them—and then we are suddenly shocked to find ourselves gazing once more at the non-elastic theatre and the applauding audience, these proving that the director earnestly trusted us to believe that this cavalcade of half a city had passed across the stage.

"Dames" does not stand alone: too many large-scale musicals are still asking for sympathy in this way. After such a spectacle, it was a relief to me to find that the chorus girls in "Brewster's Millions" do not burst the bulwarks of Jack Buchanan's yacht and go for a short canter over the Bay of Biscay-oh!

Romance is not intended to be always in harmony with stark realism, but even romance is not permitted the licence of disregarding the customs and irrevokable laws of Nature. It is this licence that the directors of many of our musical films arbitrarily assume.

The pattern for realism in romance is found in "One Night of Love." This film has weaknesses—the thin speaking voice of Grace Moore in comparison with her glorious singing; the forced situations such as Mary's discovery of Monteverdi in Lally's arms—and yet it proved an outstanding success. Why?

Because of its music—yes—but even more because of the "sane presentation" of its music. It showed sincerity. It respected the credibility of the audience. When Grace Moore indulged in musical exercises, it did not import an orchestra of one hundred musicians to accompany her; when an opera was presented at a theatre, it remembered the dimensions of the average stage and managed to resist the temptation, in the "Madam Butterfly" scene, to send Grace Moore drifting through forests of blossoming trees, to finish up on the peak of a mountain some miles away, with prisms, discs, candles and candles closing in to give a symbolic fade-out. In other words, it observed the rules of common sense, and we applauded gratefully.

Another hurdle where realism often stumbles to the embarrassment of a critical audience is that of accompaniment. Musical accompaniment can be of tremendous value, even to a film which is not otherwise musical, and no one in his senses would ask directors to introduce the work of an orchestra only when one is shown on the screen. But what is to be desired (quite in conformity with good art) is that audiences should be emotionally affected "without immediately realising the cause." This ideal, particularly in the accompaniment of actual musical items in the films, is constantly being sacrificed for the sake of flourishing effect.

In "Unfinished Symphony," for example, we saw young Schubert sitting down to give a recital at the piano before the Princess Kinsky. And what did we hear? A piano? Oh no, we heard instead the immediate and undisguised crashing of a symphony orchestra. Perhaps young Schubert carried this in his waistcoat pocket. Admittedly, the orchestra was none other than the Vienna Philharmonic and a delight to listen to, but is it impossible in these days of film efficiency to increase the pleasure of the audience by introducing an orchestra as an orchestra or even a comparatively simple, but definitely expressive, piano as a piano?

"TACT" WANTED.

I am not so stiff-collared as to suggest that art should only be applied when strictly in line with cold realism. My argument most certainly is, however, that music, and particularly accompaniment, should be introduced with tact and gentleness, so as to preserve the illusion of realism so laboriously created on the screen.

This can be done, and it is significant that the films causing least complaint in this respect are those that have been acclaimed as successes. Referring once more to "One Night of Love"—and it is difficult not to refer to this production when dealing with the successful presentation of music—you will probably be able to recall the scene in which Tullio Carminati, noticing Grace Moore's nervousness before her first opera, forced her to try over a song with him. He accompanied her on the piano. The piano was at first the only accompaniment heard, and I sincerely believe that the majority of filmgoers, if asked, would say that it remained so during the whole of the song.

As Grace Moore grew in confidence and strength of voice, however, so did the accompaniment match her mood by a gathering depth and significance. Actually, the soft strings of a violin added themselves, very quietly and with artistic simplicity, to the chords of the piano. The violin had a use—it symbolised Grace Moore's strengthening confidence—and yet not once did it make the audience blatantly aware of its presence.

In such a way is a scene in a musical film given dignity, and rendered more effective, without loss of realism.

ABSURDITIES.

Unfortunately, some directors are apparently of the opinion that serious music can dispense with dignity. Jan Kiepura is a victim of this policy. In "My Song for You," he was shown in the opening scenes, in a ridiculous garb, hopping about the deck of a yacht as he sang; later, in the same film, he was shown in a bathing costume at a swimming bath, singing to an audience (which had paid for its "seats" with the express intention of hearing his voice, mind you!) immersed to the waists in water.

If this is what directors consider to be suitable presentation of a good voice, then it is fortunate that Caruso lived when a tenor could perform with dignity. In all probability the modern filmmakers would have planted him in a wheelbarrow and pushed a banana into his hand.

The subject is a wide one—the difficulties of musical comedies, the problems of presenting popular songs—but from this alone it can be seen that musical films as a whole are not having a square deal. There is no art in the world that appears to the emotions or the artistic sense of collected people more than music, and yet the conductor's baton is continually being turned into a jester's jack.

Let us hope, then, that directors will cease to be obssessed by the belief that the application of heavy brush-loads of music will gloss over breaches of faith with their audiences. When this happens, musical films will take their proper place in the lists of sincere and artistic productions.

IT PAYS TO BE A "TYPE"

The most difficult thing to do either on screen or the stage is to go on playing oneself . . . being oneself . . . and still remain interesting.

The easiest thing in the world is to play a character role. At least, I have found it so.

Until recently, as you know, I played a long series of sophisticated and stereotyped roles—nearly always the girl friend with strong ideas on how to manage men.

If one is interested in acting, that kind of thing is apt to grow monotonous. When the opportunity for a change comes, as it did to me in "Of Human Bondage," the temptation is very strong. So when I was asked to play the role of Mildred in that film—at the suggestion of Leslie Howard—I wanted to do it at once

Yet, do you know, I almost didn't? My courage slumped to zero as I read the book. I was not sure I could play the part after all, because I simply couldn't believe in such a person as Mildred, nor believe that she could go on holding that sort of a man.

I still feel that, in order properly to understand the film—especially my part in it—one needs to have read Somerset Maugham's story as a text book. I don't suppose more than one in a thousand of those who have since seen the film had ever even heard of the book. How many, then could have felt that they really knew the girl Mildred, whom I tried to portray? Only a very, very few I fear—and I mean I fear!

I like experiment. I should still be glad, at times, to have the chance of showing the public what I can do with a character role.

But I don't want to go too far. In "Human Bondage" I feel I went to the limit.

When my husband and my friends saw the vlm, they were speechless. They simply could not believe it was me. The fact that the picture has since achieved such fine results in no way minimises my own perception of the risk I ran.

I recently finished another character role in "Bordertown" with Paul Muni. I think it gives me better opportunity for real acting even than "Of Human Bondage."

I am seen as an ordinary, common American girl, who marries a revolting old man for the

(Continued on next Page.)

Faults Of Parent React On Children

Mother Should Study Own Conduct, Says Physician

Many mothers and nurses are so concerned with physical growth that they do rot appreciate the simultaneous mental growth of the child, or inquire after its welfare, writes Dr. N. Barrie Coward in "The Canadian Nurse."

It is invariably the child born with a sensitive nervous organization who is the most wayward, the most intractable and who reacts most strikingly to trifling faults in management says Dr. Coward.

"These are the children who concern us most, not only on account of their liability to mental upsets, but because they are not cast in the ordinary mould, and have intellectual possibilities above the average and greater potentialities for achievement and for good."

The mischief is found in the personality of the mother or nurse, her manner of talking, the tone of her voice, her actions and conduct towards the child. Dr. Coward points out. Therefore in attempting to analyze behaviour problems in children, it is important to critically scrutinize one's own behaviour towards and management of them.

Four characteristic features of child psychology are examined by Dr. Coward: The imitativeness of the child, his suggestibility, his love of power and his acute though limited reasoning powers.

How many mothers are put to shame before visitors because the child reflects the manner of speech used in the home, the writer comments. As to imitativeness of action, he declares that it is a wise mother who allows her child free play. As to suggestibility, he points out that the child does without questioning what he is confidently expected to do. Many foods are at first refused, not because the child does not like them (an erroneous belief held by many mothers), but because the sensation is new and strange to the child. When this occurs, many mothers make the mistake of talking about Johnny not liking carrots, etc., in front of Johnny. He hears so frequently that he does not like this or that that he associates this fact with himself, as being part of his own individuality, and consequently may never eat a particular fruit, meat or vegetable as long as he lives.

The same principle holds true as regards going to sleep, says Dr. Coward. Fear of certain animals, of going to bed alone, or sleeping in a room without a light, etc., is traceable to the injudicious suggestions communicated to the child's mind by an over-fond and over-anxious parent.

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JAPAN CELEBRATES TREE FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the City Beautiful Association of which Baron Sakatani is head, the annual tree festival was to have been held on April 3 in Hibiya Park, the programme taking place in the Band Stand.

This society encourages gardens, the protection of trees, and instills the rising generation with a love of plants and flowers.

At this time ten thousand trees will be given away. Those attending the celebration may take home with them a young cherry tree or a pine, a plum or persimmon. Others may receive a fig tree which will flourish by their gate for years to come.

In addition the society will give away thousand of packages of seeds. A tree festival song has been composed to be sung in chorus on the occasion.

Children's garden in school compounds greatly benefit by this festival, since the youngsters receive many new plants and trees for the plots which come under their care.

WOMEN AS PILOTS OF BOMBERS

British Clergyman Utters Grave Warning

The prophecy that in the next war women would almost certainly have to pilot bombing aeroplanes was made by the Rev. A. Belden, speaking at a meeting of the Women's International Peace Crusade at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last month.

Women, he said, had the greatest right to decide that the sons they had brought forth should not be used through the folly and wickedness of man as mere cannon fodder.

"Don't forget that in the mad war that the next war will be, if it comes, the first incidents of mass murder will fall upon the women and children of the densely massed industrial population, and do not let the girls forget either that it is practically certain that they will be required to pilot aeroplanes for the bombing of their sisters n other lands and cities."

PLAN TO IMPROVE MENTALITY

Polish Scientist Recommends Short Periods Of Special Training

People can be immunized against vicious propaganda just as children are vaccinated against smallpox and other diseases, says Count Alfred Korzybski, Polish scientist.

"Reduce their worries, fears and prejudices, which cause their lives to be less happy than otherwise they might be," the count said at the first American Congress of General Semantics. "Already experimental evidence has shown that mentality may be improved by relatively short periods of special training."

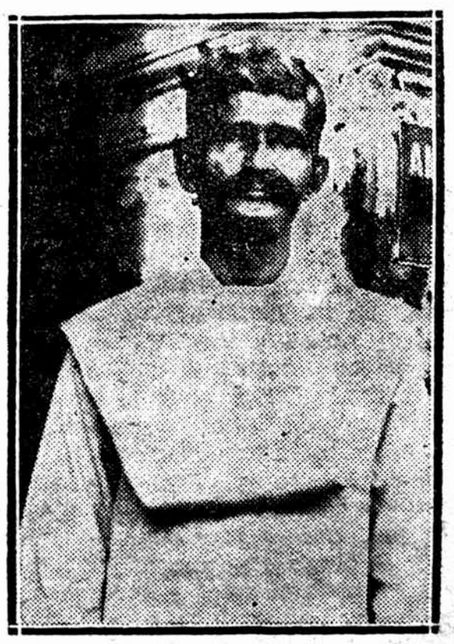
Semantics, a new science admittedly still in experimental stages treats of language evolution, embracing the study of word meanings as they vary in individual and collective minds.

"The average person can be trained in efficient methods of thinking, so that maladjustments can be minimized," he declared. "The human nervous system is built to function in certain definite ways, and is prevented from functioning normally in most persons by faulty use of language."

For example he said, a man who happens to have a "rotter" father is likely to apply his attitude toward his father to all other men, by indentifying them with the term "Father."

However, by "extensionalizing" the term, as taught by general semantics, he confines its use to his parent alone, and frees himself from the worries and maladjustments which follow the wider use.

Count Korzbyski said it "took him 80 pages" to explain the subject fully.



Mr, Tarit Kanti Biswas, Printer and Publisher of "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, was sent to jail for one month for contempt of court.

BISHOP SUPPORTS STERILISATION

The Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Parsons gives provisional support to the legalising of voluntary sterilisation.

Referring to Brock Report, the Bishop writes in his Diocesan Gazette: "The report urges that voluntary sterilisation should be legalised in cases in which medical opinion is convinced that it is desirable, in order to prevent the birth of children who will probably inherit serious defects.

"Provided the voluntary nature of the consent to be given is safeguarded and that opportunity is secured to any patient to seek advice from the religious body to which he belongs on the moral issues involved, I see no reason why the Church should oppose legislation on the lines proposed in the report.

"Civilised mankind is entering upon an era of enlarged responsibility in determining the mental and physical characteristics of its posterity. We cannot evade the duty of deciding what use can rightly be made of increasing knowledge and power."

It Pays To Be "Type"

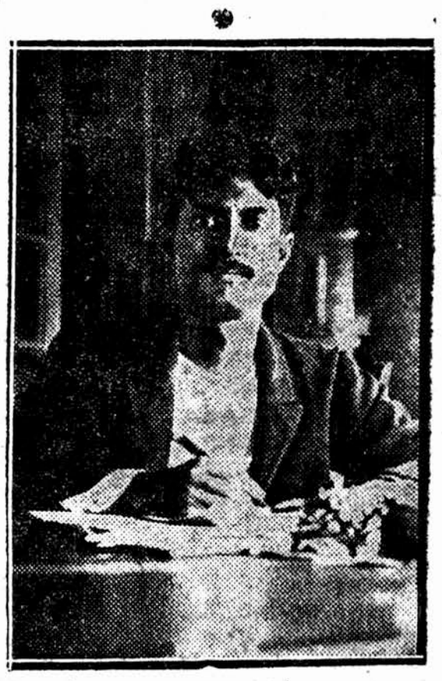
(Continued from previous Page.)

sake of his money. Unable to endure his drunken amours, and having conceived an interest in a young man (Muni), I murder the husband. The crime preys on my mind, and finally drives me insane. It is a good role, I think, but again, it is experimental, and I think it will do nicely for the present, thank you!

I want to go back to my nice, smartly dressed secretaries, lady journalists, commercial artists, and understanding girl friends for a while. I know what the public thinks about that type of role.

Nothing would please me better, just now, than a few more parts like the one I played in "Cabin in the Cotton." Remember? She was modern enough to be amusing; she had a fine sense of humour, and she was clean and normal enough not to make anyone in the audience feel sick.

Let's face it. It is useless to disguise the fact that to become popular, and keep her popularity, a Hollywood actress has to establish a definite screen style—an identity to which one must frankly attach the horrible description "type."



Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," who was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment by a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court on a charge of contempt of court.

Once she has discovered a style which the public acclaims, she must remain more or less the same little woman in every picture she makes rather more than less, too!

This is certainly the verdict af the American film public. Perhaps, in Britain, where I understand individuality is more strongly developed, it is performance rather than the personality which counts. I should very much like to find out for myself, and I will make a film in England the very first chance I get; Hollywood keeps me too busy at the moment.—("Film Weekly.")

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Books And Their Writers

MOTHERHOOD

"SO YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE A BABY". By Helen Washburn. 6s. (T. Werner Laurie Ltd.)

This is a most refreshing book dealing with the very great problem of 'to be a mother or not to be a mother' which confronts every modern woman to-day. The problem becomes still more complicated when the woman has to live within limited means or has to earn a living to supplement the husband's income. As the author remarks: "Time was when children were an economic asset, and added to the material wealth of the whole family. Limiting your family was limiting your bread." In old days children, apart from their being an economic asset, were considered a gift of God. They were accepted with resignation and no special effort was made to bring them up in a scientific way. With the changed circumstances, the modern notion about a child has also changed and, as the author puts it, 'a child deserves to be well born and that if he cannot have a chance of a decent life, it is more decent that he be not born at all. Those who understand this, those who understand that the cost of a child is to be reckoned not merely in freedom but in money—and the money problem is certainly getting more and more acute—hesitate to take the plunge of bearing children. To them, however, the author showed the advantages of having children and to bring them up in the best possible and the most economic way. "Having a child", as the author says, "is a completion of experience." Life can be enriched by varied experiences. "It is, besides an adventure, like all adventures it may turn out well and it may turn out badly. Otherwise it could hardly be an adventure, if you could be sure where it would end." The author aptly describes it as a "continuing act of creation." She also describes it as one of "the most interesting forms of self-expression." Again she says: "Having children is an extremely humanising business. In this respect motherhood may be an actual help in a career. It makes you more mature, more poised, less nervous." Describing the married woman who has a career and no children she says "Just as there is a clearly recognizable old maid type, equally recognizable and only faintly less pitied, the married, childless career woman." To the hesitating woman, the author brings courage. The bringing up of a child may be costly, but need not be difficult if the woman makes it a business and goes about it in a methodical scientific way.

The author then sets about describing in a most vivid way the feelings of a woman who is carrying her child, her hopes and fears, what she should do and what she should not, what she should wear etc. before and after the child is born. She also describes the requirements of the child as well as its bringing up in general. In this connection her chapter on "The Grandmother Problem" is worth reading. Unless a mother suffers for her child—it may be an avoidable suffering, she is not a true mother. This is a notion held by the grandmothers. "Sex", according to them "was a cross women had to bear." The whole idea of this book, however, is how to lessen this suffering and make child-bearing as easy as possible. The author has some very interesting remarks to make about some modern fads profounded by women who have no children of their own, with regard to how children should be brought up. The book is worth reading by all those who are going to have babies.

HANSA MEHTA.

Are Trade Unions Effective?

ARE TRADE UNIONS EFFECTIVE?—An IMPARTIAL INQUIRY: Published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd. London: Price 5/- net.

Obviously, as the title suggests, the book is a report of an inquiry into the relations of Trade Unions and Employers in the industrial life of England. The collaborators in the inquiry represent a set of economists who have no connection with industry. Nor are they Trade Union Workers. The inquiry, therefore, appears "prema facis" an impartial one, since they can have no ostensible reason to be biased one way or the other. Messrs. John Hilton, J. J. Mallon, Sam Mavor, B. Seebohm Rowntree and Mr. Frank D Stuart and Sir Arthur Salter are ably assisted by Vida. M. S. Heigham in editing the evidence collected from both sides, that is, Capital and Labour, to bring them in the comprehensive and readable form in which the book appears. Primarily the editors have undertaken the work as mere reporters; but have also put down their own conclusions in the interests, as they claim, of the consumer who does not appear in the picture of disputes between an employer and a trade union. It must be stated at the outset that their conclusions are a reflection of the nature and scope of the inquiry and, therefore, any defect in them must be inherent in the inquiry itself.

The whole inquiry has been directed to the "Trade Union Restrictions" a term not invented by the authors but they got it "as found" in the course of the inquiry. Any inquiry into the relations of Capital and Labour in modern industry will not be complete unless it encompasses any and every relevant part of its organisation. To slice it off in sections and concentrate inquiry only on a particular aspect of the Industrial Machine is to mislead public opinion; for no such inquiry can obviously be an "impartial scientific inquiry." The authors admit that "knoledge and technical skill have so far advanced that an ample supply of the necessities of life can be assured by existing methods of production . . We are nowhere near capacity production. . . . Work, once a curse, has become a blessing; and a blessing that—paradoxically enough—is being withheld because the fruits of man's labour are too abundant. . . . This failure to obtain prosperity commensurate with productive capacity indicates a want of adjustment between different parts of the economic process." To sum up: "the industrial machine delicately balanced, resistance in part of it can slow down the whole."

Having thus correctly appraised modern "industrial organisation, it is naturally expected that the committee's attention should be directed to finding out a real solution, to rescuing industry from chaos and, inner contradictions. It is poor consolation to say that "a fault in the ignition system is no proof that the tyres and batteries do not need inspection" or that whatever may be held to be proved or disproved after inquiry into one particular aspect of the machine "is in no sense a guarantee that the rest of the machine is in perfect order." By the very nature of these apologetic asseverations in an inqurly into the whole system of the industrial machine, its organisation and administration has become an obvious necessity. But the authors of this book are not concerned with that fundamental question. That is to say, "they are concerned, not with industry as it might be, but with industry as it is, with the conditions upon which our immediate livelihood and well-being depend." The fallacy of such an argument is clear. "Our immediate livelihood and well-being" depend on setting the machine in the right form. This requires an impartial scientific inquiry into all its composite parts. To the extent the authors have failed in this task, to that extent otherwise invaluable nature of the material collected by them has been vitiated. The authors would have made an invaluable contribution, if they had but directed their ability, intelligence, time and energy to a proper and full inquiry into the industrial machine as a whole, to modern Socio-economic thought. There is no doubt that they are unquestionably fit for such a great undestaking.

To acknowledge this defect of the book is not, however, to discredit the work itself. In spite of this defect, it has its own intrinsic merit and usefulness. The authors have taken thirteen industries representing different and important aspects of the economic life of England. For each of the industries they have followed a uniform procedure. Thus we find the employers and their work-people, the owners and the trade unions now accusing, now defending their respective attitudes to particular questions. The wealth of information obtained even in such a limited inquiry establishes the eternal conflict of Capital and Labour. The book is a timely publication and must receive popular attention. A Trade Unionist will get much useful information and guidance. A layman will find the book as a valuable aid to understand the very intricate nature of modern industrial machine and incidentally the class conflict inherent in Capitalist Society.

C. K. N.

"Hindustan Review"

The pride of place in the current issue is given is Dr. Cousins' article on "Education in Ancient and Mediaeva India". Mr. Banerjee's 'The Judiciary in the New Constitution' is a critical study. The article on 'Petroleum: Its history and political significance' throws much light on an international question. Besides some other articles, there are the usual interesting features.

Empire Review

"THE EMPIRE REVIEW." March, 1935.

The starred article of the present issue is "Japan—Friendship or Enmity?' by Capt. M. D. Kennedy in which the author pleads for an Anglo-Japanese 'entente'. Mr. Stanley Rice who was a minister in the Baroda State. writes on "The Princes and the Reforms." "The White Woman in West Africa" and "A Day On a Switzerland Farm" make interesting reading. "Eros And Mars" is a charming little story. "The Highways and By-ways" are as usual worth exploring.

TURNING THE SEARCH-LIGHT INWARDS

"ANTAR-ATMANIGE." (To the Inner Self) by Ranganath Diwakar. Price 10 Annts. Adhyatma Karyalaya, Dharwar.

To those who know Sjt. Diwakar this small volume is just a partial fulfilment of a long-felt expectation. Mr. Diwakar is a thinker first and anything else next. 'Turning the search-light inwards' that is what the little book does and does with the music and sincerity of genuine poetry.

The book is written in a style peculiar to Kannada literature. From the twelfth century onwards, in the wake of the Bhakti cult, the Veerashaivas in Karnataka brought out a renaissance in thought and life. Herewith was born a Kannada style of the purest, yet simplest type Mr. Diwakar writes in that style of the Vachanas, though his is more freely (and probably justifiably) mixed with high-sounding Sanskrit words.

The present volume differs from the Vachanas in being more subjective, more introspective. The author is a seeker after Truth, an eternal seeker who feels greater joy in attempting rather than in achieving; he doubts and does not dogmatise. As such the book cannot be expected to preach with consistency or propound a courageous solution. Like many other Bhaktas, the author believes in a pure mind and a sincere heart. Belief not behaviour, conviction not convenience, should be the path to "Mukti" viz., selfless service to the Universal Society—or salvation through suffering. Here and there it appears as if the author is reconciling himself to defeatism and pessimism, but that is no more than the result of his responding to his surroundings. To a great extent he has succeeded in elevating experience i.e. active, natural life, to the status of a Guru (p. 44). It is a book of which it could be said, inspiration lights inspiration. In these days of auto-biographies, it is a relief to have an 'intro-biography.' The book has the further advantage of being attractively got up. Cheaply priced and relevently annotated with a glossary. It is sure to have a high place in modern Kannada literature for its flowing prose and its facile phrases.

ON BIRDS

"Birds in Britain Today." By Geoffrey C S Ingram M B O V and H. Marrey Salmon, M C.

For those who are inteersted in birds this is a priceless book. It is profusely illustrated. There are about sixty-five photographs of about fifty species. The authors are obviously keen students of bird-life and here is an interesting record of bird-life in England. "Considerable attention is paid to taking photographs which show the bird in relation to its natural habitat." Though the effect of the pictures is undoubtedly wintry the atmosphere is well brought out. The authors have tried to make the book readable by not overweighing it with technical expressions and have given "a general idea of the States and distribution" of all the well-known species. Birds like men change their ways to adapt themselves to the changing conditions of their environment is the thesis of the painstaking authors of this interesting book.

R. V.

(See Pages 34 and 35.)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Education In Art—Are Teachers Educationists?—Problems of Art—Methods In Schools—Girls' Schools—The Child Mind—Syt. Somalal's Pictures—"Ranga-Rekha"

The increasing interest in art is more than consolation to those who have actively pledged their time and services to restore at once the nation's art and cultural dignity as well as distinction. But wide diffusion of interest in art is not enough. Sentimental platitude about the past glories or the present importance of art is not enough. On the present generation of educationists rests mainly the responsibility of educating the nation in the making. Let me make myself as clear as I can be. Every teacher employed in a school or educational institution is not necessarily and as a rule an educationist. The superstition that a drawing teacher, a painter is an artist, the scene "setter" or shifter and carpenter on the stage or studio is an "art-director" or the employee in an educational institute an educationist is yet wide-spread and deep-rooted. I am not thinking of such an educationist. I am thinking of an educationist who with the assistance of his colleagues, also educationists not teachers merely, can generalise and work out in actual practice the problems of education, not in detached fragments. not merely as profitable speculation in "methods," not as unrelated to civic life and national aspirations. The diffused interest in art, music, the dance, painting, sculpture, drawing or the art-crafts—has been, apparently, well reflected in some of the progressive educational institutions in the country. But the function of the educationist and of a truly advancing institution is not merely to reflect the progressive ambitions of the community but to give it definite guidance, shape and direction.

PROBLEMS OF ART

The phenomenon that I have observed is two-fold. And, I feel, whenever I am requisitioned to address an educational institution, I cannot escape the anomaly. In educational institutions that teach "drawing" and "handicrafts" in the unvaried old departmental mode. Art is there as a routine for "inspection" and grants. Educational institutions that are, on the other hand, open to new methods relegate art to the position of a fashionably popular but unreal educational novelty. It is not easy to decide what aspect of this anomaly grown chronic in our educational institutions is more positively harmful. If art is to be a routine, the problem does not exist and the educationists might as well degenerate into a teacher. If art is no more than a popular and fashionable novelty it is a pastime—not a problem—and the educationist is having his costly fun at the expense of the community. Both these aspects spread poison at the very roots of the nation's cultural existence and prestige. The poison works its worst in the education of the child. of the girl who will some day take charge of the home. Can we visulise the homes of the nation in the making? Do the educationists visualise them? What is precisely their conception of these homes? Are their objectives and "methods" thus formulated and listed? Or, is it merely a question of pleasant sentiment. of just the exchange of clever technicalities and set routine? These thoughts have been constantly recurring to me. And. as I read with keen interest Syt. Nanabhai K. Bhatt's foreword to the "Ranga-Rekha," a portfolio of pictures by Syt. Somanlal Shah. I was again impelled to raise the issue. I should have preferred to have written solely about the pictures of Syt. Shah. But the statements in the foreword by Syt. Bhatt evidently touch a wider and hitherto practically unexplored region of educational, artistic and cultural importance. Syt. Bhatt states that he is both glad and reluctant to place before Gujarat the present publication. He is reluctant as he feels that he, as one of the founders of the "Dakshina Murti," the celebrated educational institution in Bhavnagar, knows next to nothing about art. The "Dakshinamurti" has given place to art in its curriculum and has, he adds. established a "Kala Mandir." But he feels that the atmosphere congenial to art has not yet been established.

SJT. SOMALAL'S PICTURES

Consequently, he concludes, that the educational institution was not justified in publishing this portfolio of pictures. The precaution which he calls reluctance is healthy and is perfectly justified for reasons other than those he mentions. Unquestionably, the "Dakshinamurti" has rendered a timely service with the present publication. I shall soon mention the reasons. But I must say that as an educationist and as a founder of one of the leading educational institutions in Guiarat his pioneering services would have been invaluable if with the present portfolio another composed of child art—the work of students in the institution—accompanied with a brief note on the art reactions on the child mind registered in their drawings or paintings done in the school could have been presented to Gujarat. It would have been still better if all these had been based and explained on a clearly thought out plan of systematically guiding the child mind through the artistic medium to express, explain and educate itself. It would have helped the nation, not only Gujarat.

Perhaps, this is, naturally a temptation which the achievements of the pioneering institution make it difficult for one to resist. But I feel that it is more than a temptation. It is a demand, a demand prompted by the needs and the spirit of the times. For too long and too often have we treated education in art, particularly of the young, boys and girls, casually. It is not enough to have a vague arty "atmosphere" in the school. Nor is it enough to feel satisfied with diffused activities in music, dancing or painting and drawing.

If the "Kala Mandir," the temple, is to be, as Syt. Bhatt suggests, elevated into an "independent" art school, it cannot be right to speculate. It must be planned, specifically and purposively. So that, the artist is not independent of the educationist, nor the educationist independent of the artist. The outlook and intellectual and cultural background of the educationists is as essential to the artist as his technical proficiency and the vision of the artist essential to the educationist.

It is rather amusing that Syt. Bhatt should entrust the not altogether pleasant task of a discovery"——the reasons why he likes the pictures of Syt. Somalal Shah to the art critics. Art critics and exponents are not detectives and hey certainly do not aspire to be by mystery readers. But it is their function, as I am sure Syt. Bhatt recognises, to interpret art. to educate thus the nation's eye and ear as well as its body and mind. And, "Ranga-Rekha," is as I said, decidedly a helpful publication. Syt. Somalal Shah is one of the few artists whose earnest work needs no pompous words and supernatural reasons to justify itself. Syt. Shah's art, as judged by the present publication, has two phases—one of unostentatious translations of simple incidents of daily life and environment, another of laboured elaborate mannerisms. The picture "Ahalya," "Radha In Dance," "Krishna Draupadi," "Karna-Kunti," "Anjani" reveal these technical trivialities in both the mythological subjects and treatment in line and colour. "Frightened," "Youth and Age." "Valley of Life" are similarly prompted. But "Anjani" and "Youth and Age" indicate the faint emancipating effort. It is not true that all the pictures by Syt. Shah have "acquired" as Syt. Premode Kumar Chatterji suggests, "A technique which is peculiarly your own."

If, however, Syt. Shah could concentrate on such simple translations from life as "Their Darling," "His Trust," "With Her Pitcher," "The Rajput Couple," or the "Milkmaid" he would attain more than originality more than an independent technique. He acquires and communicates, as he does with these pictures, beauty, truth, and vitality. As one associated with, nay positively responsible, for one of the leading educational institutions of Gujarat it should be his mission to lead the children of Gujarat to know, understand, appreciate and preserve the beauty they can find and create in their life and its environment rich with lime, pattern colour and rhythm. instead of the far-fetched literary essays and elaborate mannerisms clougated figures, emaciated lines, and empty tone washes—that are not less insignificant than derivative. If the "Dakshina Murti" could help Syt. Shah to concentrate on and cultivate this distinctive region, it would have rendered certainly, great service to Gujarat. But I still maintain and insist that the pioneering work of the educational institution will lose tangibly its value and will remain certainly incomplete, if it could present to Gujarat examples of the art work of the children of Gujarat inspired its life and environment and interpreted by educationists who do not teach or preach art but positively educate in art.

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"Schools Produce Learned Robots But Not Men With Souls"

Japan's New Experiment In Education Follows Indian Gurukula System

(BY CHAMAN LAL, TOKYO)

Japan is making a beginning to revert to the ancient Aryan system of education, which produced men of souls rather than parrots. Behind the new movement are leaders like General Araki (former War Minister) and several Generals and Admirals.

"Schools to-day may produce a lot of learned robots, but not a single man with a soul. The true Japanese spirit can never be fostered in such a way"

This is the protest of the Meikojuku against educators who over-emphasize mental training.

The Meikojuku is a private school, situated a Koyoen on the Hankyu electric line, which stresses spiritual education.

The headmaster of the school is Chujiro Matsuo, president of both the Harima Shipbuilding Co. and the Harima Spinning Machine Co. and managing director of the Kobe Steel Works. He is well known as a businessman of Samurai spirit. He was educated in the Genyo-sha, a private institution in Hakata, Fokuoka prefecture. The Genyo-sha is noted for fostering the spirit of manliness.

Due to his earnest wish to put his long-cherished Nippon spirit education scheme into practice thereby showing an example to the educational circles, he established the Meikojuku in May, last year. When he announced his plan, as many as 800 applications came in from all parts of the country, from among whom he selected 36.

Eight boys, however, could not stand the Spartan education and later left the school. The remaining 28 on the roll-book are between the ages of 13 and 15.

The period of training is two years, during which time all expenses, not only for education but also for living, are paid by the institution, the parents of the pupils being forbidden to send them a single sen. The boys, however will be under no obligation after they graduate. They can take whatever course they choose. The sole object of the school is to bring up youths in the true Nippon spirit and send them into the world.

The life in the school differs greatly from that in ordinary middle schools. Pupils are trained under discipline stricter than that in the army.

DAY'S ROUTINE

They get up at 6 o'clock in the morning, put away their bedding and dress themselves in two minutes, wash their faces in three minutes, and rub their bodies with wet towels in five minutes all with clock-like punctuality.

Then follows the hoisting of the national flag and a silent prayer facing towards the east. They pledge themselves in their prayer to become true Japanese and to offer their services to the State.

After breakfast, which they prepare in turn, morning lessons begin. The Analects of Confucius, Japanese history, the History of Japanese thought, the History and geography of foreign countries, and composition are the main subjects. English, physics and chemistry are not taught at all, being regarded as unnecessary.

Instructors of the Meikojuku include many dignitaries such as Dr. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, General Sadao Araki, Baron Takeo Kikuchi Admiral Kanji Kato, General Iwane Matsui, Lieut.-General Yoshiaki Takahashi, Vice-Admiral Kenzo Kobayashi, Dr. Yoshio Nakazawa, professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, etc.

All of them, sympathizing with the principles of the Meikojuku, call at the institution from time to time and give the pupils instructive lectures.

The afternoon hours are devoted to fencing, Japanese wrestling, agriculture and poultry-raising, and in the evening calligraphy lessons, talks on self-culture, recitation of Chinese poems and speech-making are on the schedule. The boys go to bed at 9.

DISCIPLINED BOYS

Boys are highly adaptable. However strict the discipline they soon become accustomed to it and it is not the pupils but rather the teachers who are embrassed by its strictness. It is said that a certain teacher of a higher normal school "took to his heels" after slaying only three days at the school.

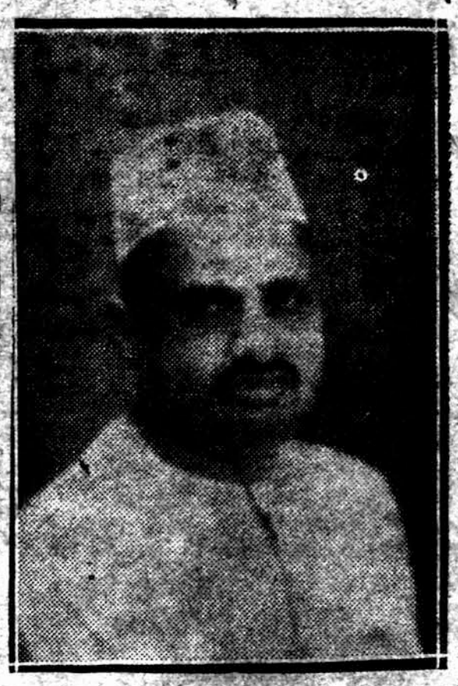
The pupils of the Meikojuku are not only secluded from city life but are also forbidden to return home during their two-year period of training. When the mother of a 13 year old boy from Nagano prefecture died, the school gave him permission to go home, but he did not wish to do so. After the school authorities told him he must return, he went, but he came back after staying at home only two hours, so tightened is the spirit of the Meikojuku, boys.

Every Saturday the pupils go up on a mountain quite alone at midnight and make an abacus calculation by candlelight in order that they may become bold

THE SYSTEM IS POPULAR

The new system, which I love to call Gurukula system, is becoming very popular and several schools have been recently started on these lines in different parts of Japan.

Another noteworthy school of the same type, I visited in a village 40 miles from Tokyo, situated amid excellent natural surroundings. I went there in the company of Raja Mahendra Pratap in 1933, during my first visit to Japan. I will write the story in another article. I have also visited a girls' school run by their own "Government" (as they call it) and it is perhaps the most ideal girls' school managed by the students themselves. I hope to contribute an illustrated article on the subject.



Babu Moolchandra Agrawalla, Editor and Proprietor of "Vishwamitra," Calcutta, who will preside over the 16th Session of the All-India Agrawal Mahasabha to be held at Jubbulpore on April 27, 28 and 29.

HOW WILL MISS 1950 LOOK?

How will our daughters of 1950 look?

If you'd really like to know, just get out your family album and turn to the tintype of grand-ma, taken when she was "sweet-sixteen" and beautiful.

Miss 1950 will be a modified version of granny.

That was the prediction made recently by Max Factor, the Hollywood beauty authority who has made over some of the most famous faces in the world.

"To-day's beauty trends are turning back the calendar to the 'good old days' when artificiality was a vice—and not a virtue," said Max Factor.

"By 1950, the so-called 'Jazz Age' when dancing daughters mercilessly plucked their brows, frizzed their hair and painted their faces like wax dolls will be forgotten.

"Restraint is the beauty mode of the day," said Max Factor. Women are learning the make-up essentials like powder, rouge and lipstick are to be used to compliment the features—not to conceal them," said Max Factor. They no longer wear a mask of paint all colours of the rainbow, but select and use those tones which harmonize with and enhance their own natural colourings.

"The fad of plucking the brows until nothing is left but a semi-invisible line will also be a relic of the past in 1950," predicted Mr. Factor. "Women have learned through sad experience that skylarking brows have more than once helped only the occulist."

The vogue for heavily rouged lips was also discussed by Mr. Factor. "Au revoir will soon be said to this foolish fad and lips that were once rouged a huge crimson red will soon be wearing their lip-stick as natural."

"Unlike most women of to-day who are fashionably foolish, the Miss of to-morrow will key her beauty code to be—fashionably feminine," concluded Mr. Factor.

"Well, and how are you getting on with your courtship of the banker's daughter?" asked Jackson.

The young suitor beamed happily. "Not so bad," he replied. "I'm getting some encouragement now."

"Really", put in his friend, "Is she beginning to smile sweetly on you, or something?"

"Not exactly," replied the young man, "but last night she told me she had said 'No!' for the last time."

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"EAST, OR WEST?"

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

(By KAIKASHRU KHUJESTA SEERVAI)

"Splendour that was Greece and power that was Rome". This famous maxim has seen many Summers. To-day we can change this maxim a little and say "Splendour that is East, and power that is West."

The East has been for ages, and for that matter, since times immemorial, the seat of beauty. West lives to-day on the past glory of the East.

All the prophets were born in the East. Diverse religions had their sources in the Orient. Christ was born in Bethlehem, Mahomed in Mecca, Zarothustra or Zarothoast in Rhari in Persia. The great Lord Buddha had India as his birth-place. West has brought forth no Seer.

As we turn the pages of the Holy Bible, it is the East which has paved the way for the West. When the West was running amok with savages, the East was the centre of civilization. Out far-east in China, Confucius gave laws to his people. The Chinese were far far advanced in culture than we are to-day.

Yea! To China we owe the paper. It was China again that, before Gutemberg could give printing to the West, or Caxton to England, was the mother of printing. Tea, the delicacy which favours every table to-day, in this materialistic world, is the product of China, even though it is now cultivated in other countries as well.

Years before the Thames, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Hudson or the Mississippi were navigated Yangtse-kiang, Si-Kiang, the Indus and the Ganges were highways of river traffic.

Architectural Wonders

In our country India, civilization had had its sway. The great Moghuls raised such structures and cities that every eye looks on them with jealousy. The immortal Taj Mahal at Agra, the Jumma Masjid at Delhi, are wonders of architecture to the world. To Akbar we owe the beautifully laid out city in red-stone "Fatehpur-Sikri." The Ellora, Ajanta, Lena, Elephanta, and Karla Caves are the marvels of marvels. As we gaze upon the beautiful structures carved out of one huge rock, we are tonguetied. The al-fresco paintings at Ajanta have seen many more summers than those of the famous maxim.

The Dilvada temples at Mount Abu, Parvati temple at Poona, temples at Mahableshwar, Golden Temple at Amritsar—all speak for themselves. It is true the West boasts of beautiful churches of Gothic architecture. Even as far as beautiful churches are concerned, India can boast proudly of its superiority.

The Mahabharata and Ramayana are such superb epics that almost every language has had a translation of them. Kalidas, the author Sakunthala, or better known as Shakespeare of India, was born long before the West, outside Greece and Rome, could at all boast of poets and dramatists.

Outside Greece And Rome

Iran has been the power of the East. Once it commanded more territory in the old world than Great Britain does to-day the world over. Darius, and Xerxes, or Ardeshir, were feared by the Greeks who were the first Western people to come into power. The fleet of the Iranians navigated many seas. The Iranian army was the glad-eye of its monarch.

iFirdausi Tusai, the Epic poet of Iran, wrote the "Shah-Namah". This immortal work has no worthy rival in the West to-day.

To Arabs the West owes its coffee. First coffee to come into the world was from Mecca. The basins of the Euphrates and the Tigris was the centres of Iranian and Arabian civilizations. At Persepolis, Jamshed the great, Pesudadian monarch had his capital. Its ruins are still the wonders of the world.

Even the Bible talks of culture that prevailed in the Euphrates—Tigris basin in the days of Balthazar and Daniel.

Egypt boasts of the unrivalled Pyramids of the days of Pharoahs, and the splendous of the courts of Pharoahs were known long before those of Greece.

Yes, we must acknowledge that the West to-day is superior to us. But at the same time we must not forget that they owe all to the East. Greece copied the Iranians and became a formidable power in the West. It became the Mecca of Culture. The Romans conquered them and added its culture to theirs. Latin, the mother of many European languages, added the Iranian and Sanskrit culture to its fold and thus enriched itself.

The West has completely become materialistic, the Worship of the Golden Calf is more apparent in the West than anywhere else. The East in spite of the Western influence has remained spiritual.

UNIVERSITY BOATS FOR ANNUAL RACE NEARING COMPLETION AT PUTNEY:

Photo Shows: Men at work on the Oxford boat (left).

"Lady Lindy" with first lady at Press Club Dinner: Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam (right), the only woman to fly both the Pacific and Atlantic, is shown with Mrs. James D. Roosevelt (left), mother of the President, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the "First Lady." They are pictured at the National Women's Press Club's Annual Dinner.

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A Page About Women

An Inspiring Example for Indian Women

Japanese Woman Runs Factory to Give Employment To Needy Sisters

(BY CHAMAN LAL, TOKYO.)

Here is an inspiring story of what a woman can do for her sex and country. It is the story of a Japanese woman, who runs a garment factory to provide employment to needy sisters. She has brought revolution in Japanese dress.

It was in 1924, just after the earthquake when so many women needed some extra work, that the Government opened this place. "Josanjo" it is called. The Governor of Toyko is always the president and Miss Fukuoka, the Manager.

There are about 50 women working in the factory and about 100 who come to get work to take home. Miss Fukuoka started letting women take work home because the doors of their Japanese homes could not be locked from the outside and they had no one to stay and watch the house. They had to have money to keep their children alive.

But the garment factory is only the sequel to the story of the earlier work of the cool, efficient factory manager. Miss Fukuoka is the woman responsible for the middy and skirt uniform of Japanese school girls!

STUDIES AT COLUMBIA

After she graduated from the Ochanomizu Girls' High School and Tsuda College, Miss Fukuoka became interested in the, at that time, very serious problem of dress.

It was just then that Japanese girls were beginning to wear western dress. So Miss Fukuoka went to Columbia University, New York City, in 1919, to study the theory of costume.

She returned in 1921 with an American dressmaker, Miss Julia F. Cross. Then, with Miss Florence Wells, well-known member of the foreign colony of Tokyo, as business manager, and with Masuko Tamura, she organised the "Shrinso-Fukyukai," a bureau of dress reform.

RECOMMEND SAILOR SUIT

These four women made models of uniform suitable for school girls and recommended, particularly the sailor suit. In 1923, they advised a certain Tokyo department store to put in a line of teen-age girls' cloths in foreign styles. After much hesitation, the store finally took their models. They prophesied that all school girls would be wearing western dress in ten years. The change came about much sooner than they prophesied, with the earthquake of 1923 as the accelerator.

Another department store tried to buy the bureau and turn it into a factory, but the four women refused to be burdened by quantity production. At the end of their first year, their accounts showed an even balance.

The sequel to this story came about from the necessity of providing work for women stricken by the earthquake disaster. The prefectural government sought Miss Fukuoka's assistance and the garment factory was the result.

At present, the workers, all women, make uniforms and blouses for girls in school or factories, parts of policeman's uniforms, military coats and raincoats, fur-lined hoods for Manchurian soldiers, sweaters and other crocheted goods, and for Takashimaya or other department stores or for individual orders, Japanese kimonos, haori and Baby's garments.

The Factory has attractive two-storey building which looks much more like a private school for girls than a factory. In the waiting room where directors' meetings are held when the government officials make their annual visits, the long table was covered with an attractive blue cloth. There was a flower arrangement in the corner, a bowl of flowers in foreign grouping, on the table, and curtains at the windows.

RADIO EXERCISES

Miss Fukuoka explained that after tiffin, the women did exercises to radio music for she wanted to be sure their health was safeguarded.

In the Japanese sewing room, the workers sit before long, narrow, low tables on the ever immaculate tatami while sunshine floods in, through large windows. The atmosphere is that of industrious content.

Upstairs in the foreign style sewing rooms, also bright with sunlight, women carry great armfuls of white cotton material to and fro—the makings of summer uniforms for the police.

HAND-WORK DOMINATES

"You notice that our electric sewing machines are only for button holes and other special work," remarked Miss Fukuoka. "That's because we would have enough work to go around if we used electricity for everything. Japan is not quite ready for such speed."

Someone said that it must be a real satisfaction to her to be doing such a useful piece of work.

"Oh," she replied modestly, "We feel that we have only made a beginning. We are still studying to find the best way to help women who need to earn but who are tied to their homes."

The women who take home work come perhaps once a week to the factory for materials. A record is kept of what they take and of what they bring back. Before work is granted, their references are investigated and thereafter kept on file. Anyone who suspects a resemblance between this practice and the notorious "sweet shop" recounted in books on social problems, would be disappointed.

The annual budget of the factory is 50,000 yen of which 30,000 yen comes in as payment for work done. Trustees raise the difference to meet overhead and salaries. The most a worker can earn in a day is one yen, i.e., 12-1|2 annas.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

garded as an accomplished bride, unless she passes examination in national delicacies, such as "Flower Arrangement", "Tea Ceremony" and "Doll Making" etc. Let those of our so called high class women who are shy of touching the spinning wheel, take to these delicacies and make their homes the "Home of Art and Beauty".

A cable received from London says that Miss Philomena Thumboo Chetty, (daughter of the Rajasabhabhushana T. Thumboo Chetty of Mysore) who is a talented violinist, gave her first public recital at the Aeolian Hall, London, on the 11th instant, creating a furore with her technique and skill of the instrument. The Earl and Countess of Reading having taken special interest in Miss Thumboo Chetty's career the Recital was given under their patronage.

ART OF FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

A Delicacy That Came To Japan From India

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)

TOKYO, March 1.

After the publication of my short article on how Japan is training brides, I received several letters from Delhi, Madras and Bombay from my Indian sisters asking me to write something about Japanese delicacies.

Someone wanted to know if the principles of flower arrangement couldn't possibly be boiled down into one stroy, so that a layman following the directions could achieve some sort of result. Here is the plan in nutshell:

Familiar instead of rare flowers and leaves figure most prominently in Japanese arrangements, and branches and sprays, because of their linear design which are favorite subjects. For a primary line, three branches or stalks are introduced and combined into the parent branch, expressive of the growing habit of the plant from which it is cut. Buds and full-blown flowers carry out the story and it is important to remember that every stem, leaf, bud and flower should be silhouetted and given importance. The massed flower arrangements of the West have no place in a Japanese composition. Balance, proportion and simplicity, are three important points to bear in mind.

CHOICE OF CONTAINER

The choice of a container for the arrangement must also be carefully considered. If you decide to use tall graceful flowers like calla lilies and iris, or lady's slipper, that species of orchid called cattleya trianal or a spray from the anthurium plant with its exquisite coral shades, a low copper rectangular dish would be particularly effective.

Having decided on the vase, and chosen your flowers, you are all ready to start in your first flower arrangement. Chosen a branch or stalk one and one-half the height of a high vase counting the little stand beneath as part of the height, or one and one-half times the circumference of a low one. It should preferably be in bud and should be bent outward on either side about halfway up the stalk, as this is measured from the surface of the water. It must, however, bend back to a position over its base.

A second stem is cut one-half the length of the first and repeats the curve. The third branch is cut one-quarter the length of the tallest but is bent obliquely away from the central stem, so that the right angle line is about one-half the length of its remaining stalk above the waterline. These three stems, united at the base, should stand about four inches above the water. The longest stem is placed at the back, the second a little forward on either the right or left side; and the last stalk is placed on the side opposite the second stalk and a little farther forward.

Always remember that growing material need not be treated as sacrosanct with an inevitable habit and form of its own, but that you may modify it so that it will fit in with the picture you have, perhaps, visualized in your mind. Your pair of scissors is an important part of your equipment and should be used unhesitatingly to clip off stray branches and leaves which otherwise make crossed and confused lines.

INDIAN IN ORIGION

The ceremony of flower arrangement was Indian in origin and was a part of religious ceremonies in our temples and travelled to Japan with Buddhism, and the Japanese subsequently adopted it as a delicacy.

No girl in Japan to-day is re-

(Continued in Col. 2)

The Soul Of Oceans

A FANTASY

(Continued from our issue of last Sunday)

By
Vinayak Vithal Dalvi,
Aravali

Deep in the Soul of the Oceans he saw the fabulous wealth scattered over mud. Green verdure slowly moved with the soft touches of the submarine waves. Many creepers had on them multi-coloured leaves and flowers. Nearby lay piles of Mother-O-Pearls and broken parts of sunken ships. With electric celerity sharks, Octopuses and sea-demons rushed forth to their prey. Looking at the girdle around the waist of the Soul of the Oceans he felt he got scorched with the heat of the tropical sun.

On the Eastern horizon stood the bright morning Sun, spreading his rays all over the world. But through the window-sashes of Dream the light was softly fittering. Vikrant was fast asleep. The breakers on the shore below were ringing into the air. With ecstacy of joy, beautiful flowers on the green creepers against the walls of Dream swayed up and down. The pure breath of the morning wind entered into the hollows of the half-opened flowers. Sweet-throated birds long ago heralded the Sun—they were still singing.

Chudamani came up. But he saw his master still sleeping. The warm bubblings and sweet coo-ings of his favourite doves could not awaken him.

But soon afterwards Vikrant opened his eyes. Bright rays of the Sun were falling aslant into his room. The ocean was aglow with a golden fire. He moved his hand over his face and the first thought that came into his mind was about the mysterious happenings of the previous night. These words still ringing in his ears could not be untrue: "Keep this blue-moon with you; when you need any help throw it into the ocean and I come!" His hands were searching the blue-moon. It was there near his heart.

He said to himself, "Reality! Stark reality! It's not a dream!"

Then came to him the saddest thoughts which brought tears into his eyes. "How happy am I in the sweet company of the ocean? The music of the waves pacifies the burning thoughts of my mind. How definitely I feel that in this finite world the source of infinite joy is ocean! I hate that materialistic world, its mundane hopes and its humdrum business. It's nothing but boredom and 'ennui.' Oh, God, why did you create such a world?" In his mind came those doubts which generally come into a crippled mind. But all those doubts vanished before the blue-moon as the veil of mist disappears before the rising Sun.

He felt the inmost desire of observing the dictates of the Soul of the Oceans. For he loved him. In his childhood, while roaming about the sea-shore or swimming in the sea water he had felt a kind of indescribable pleasure. Very often he had asked the people the meaning of the eternal prayer sung by the ocean. But they jeered at him and called him a a fool as they very often do it. Ever since the world came into being, souls akin to spiritual kingdom are laughed and jeered at! Ephemeral pleasure is mistaken for never-ending glory. Looking at the Ocean, Vikrant always thought that there was no other God but Ocean, Ocean the only God, for ocean is the source of limitless energy and boundless strength. He is all kindness and love to the living and the dead.

* * * *

The sun coursed his way towards the zenith. The ocean was restless. The wind blew in a gale. Very often the clouds veiled the sun. Vikrant was still thinking. Chudamani entered the hall and said, "A ship is coming towards Dream" Vikrant looked straight towards the horizon and saw a big ship coming towards the island.

Before his mental eyes stood that gigantic figure, saying, "Tomorrow you get a call, don't hesitate, go home."

With an unnatural tremor in his heart, Vikrant took the epistle from his servant. In a moment he recognised the handwriting of his wife.

"Dearest,

Years passed since I saw you last. During that long period I anxiously waited for a hopeful sign from you. But your heart did not move. I have atoned enough for the sins I committed. By atonement and constant prayers sinners attain celestial glory.

"These years of distress seemed endless, as every moment that passed was concentrated with grief. Because I disliked you, you stayed away in that lonely island. You thought the wilderness of the place was less oppressive than I. But the ocean tide that came immediately after your departure inspired me with platonic love for you. I made up my mind to dedicate the rest of my life to your kind memories which after your departure, I so highly cherished in my heart. They are as sweet as the petals of a rose. They cling to my heart as petals cling to the middle of the flower.

"Will you not come back? If not for my sake, come, do come to see our beloved children. She is so charming and amiable! He looks just like you, so very handsome!

"Last night I saw in my dream a big and black man. He told me that he would see you and order you to come home. He asked me to write this letter. He said, 'When your letter reaches him, my blue-moon will be with him'. I cannot imagine who he was. But he was as great as the Ocean!

"Will you disobey him?....."

* * * *

Dawn broke into the Eastern sky and scattered innumerable roses over the path of the rising Sun.

His shafts entered Dream. But to-day they could not descend over the cosy silk-bed. It was not there. Vikrant had gone home ..... perhaps he will never come back.

* * * *

Her rudeness was gone. She was a changed woman. She became devout in her love, admirable in her sincerity.

With the sand from shore the ebbing tide recedes into the ocean. So did Time, the great healer, while passing into the oblivion, embalmed the ascerated hearts of that man and that woman and with sweet anodyne in his store, he lulled them to a happy sleep.

Vikrant's old manager was still working for him. During his absence he had doubled his sources of income and when Vikrant came home, so far as the worldly pleasures were concerned, nothing was found incomplete.

His children were so charming and obedient. He wanted to make them happy.

But he did not forget the Soul of Oceans. Every morning and evening he went to the shore and offered his prayers to the Soul of Oceans. Enveloped in the darkness of the night he would stand alone on that vast shore. Wind moaned, stars twinkled and the ocean roared. He remembered that lovely palace Dream on that still more lovely island, that lay thousands of miles away beyond the indistinct curve of the horizon. That island stood before his mental eyes. That solitary coast, that dark fringe of palms, the maddening aroma of wild flowers, the Soul of the Oceans and.....how happy was that all? But the next moment he would remember his sweet children and then he would say, "My own sweet little birds. Am I not happy now?"

* * * *

One after another days and nights passed on and the intoxication of the terrestrial happiness came over him. Sometimes he evinced his doubts about his love for the Soul of Oceans. Its former intensity was lessening.

The business flourished rapidly. Now he had no time to go to the shore. He tried to satisfy himself with the convenient logic of the omnipresence of God. He would say, "He is in my heart, in my blood. I belong to the Soul of Oceans and he belongs to me. If physically I do not go to the shore, my mind does." That gave him little satisfaction. The sand of devotion was shifting under his feet. That former inner urge of saying prayers, he did not experience now. His love for loneliness was a youthful impulse. He had absolutely forgotten his former ideas. Night and day he had only one thought. My children must not suffer.

Of course, he did not forget the Soul of Oceans, possibly because he could not forget him. It was quite impossible to forget that deep voice, those penerative eyes and that massive build of the Soul of Oceans.

* * * *

One morning Vikrant permitted Chandrashekhar to go a-hunting.

Long after he was gone shadows of doubts began to gather in Vikranta's mind. Would he come back alive? He is brave. He might endanger his invaluable life for the fun of any adventure. And then, if he is killed.....? This thought made him restless. Love smells what future unfolds. It predicts danger where safety is doubtless.

Before the portrait of his son he stood thinking. He did not know why tears began to gather in his eyes. He came near the window where happy flowers were oscillating by the breath of fresh wind. But he did not feel happy to see those flowers. He thought that those beautiful flowers too would fade one day. Beauty is not an armour against death.

Somebody was in the garden. He heard footsteps and saw the leaves of the flowering plans shaking. He looked at the bed of roses and there stood his daughter with bunches of fragrant roses in her hand.

"Saudamini!"

She looked up. What a perfect piece of beauty the Creator has chiselled? His powerful hands and imaginative brain worked in unison, crystallizing art itself into an angelic specimen of beauty—the fragrance of flowers, the lucidity of rythm the tranquillity of the Moon, the mystery of night have combined together and produced their own essence in the form of that loveliest girl.

"Yes, Father," she looked up and said. Her sweet voice sounded like a choral symphony. Her slightly lifted face looked seraphic with that beaming lustre on it.

(Continued on Page 25.)

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

May-be you have felt disappointed—even as I have—to learn suddenly that the Children's Gathering has been postponed to May.

You see, but our workers could not help it. There is a great responsibility in bringing children together. And when small-pox is prevailing at Hyderabad, you will agree that they have done good and been wise to postpone the function.

Now, perhaps many more of you may be able to go. Almost all examinations will be over, and you will certainly be in a holiday-mood. I can assure you that there is no other better way of utilising your holidays than by going to Hyderabad (Sind).

Just think of it—what an amount of nice and happy experience you will have. You will see Hyderabad and its outskirts, you will see Karachi, a very big port, you will have an idea of Sind, and you will make new friends. Indeed, this will be the best sort of entertainment which will also give you so much education.

This is the time to get ready. The dates have not yet been definitely fixed, but we hope to announce them very soon. Speak to your parents and guardians, and if there are any difficulties please let me know them as soon as possible: I will try my best and help you to solve them—I do hope to hear from you in this connection.

* * * *

There is always a First in every family. The first-born child becomes the eldest, the leader well-beloved. As the other children come along they bring new "Firsts" into the situation. Each one of them has this feeling of Firstness, leadership, of claim and each does his best to express and maintain it. That is all as it should be. Personality thrives on differences and the development of those differences.

In the struggle of the individuals to establish their claims to first pace jealousy is born. The child who feels that his claim to honour has not been acknowledged is filled with uneasy desires. He has failed, he has been overlooked, and another has taken his place. He must hold his own against all odds. He must beat down this other's claim and make good his own. The greater the failure, the greater the desire to rise and shine. The stronger the jealousy the stronger greater the drive to hurt the successful rival.

But brothers and sisters ought not to be rivals? You know better than that. You know that there is the keenest rivalry between them. Each wants to have the place of honour in the household, each wants the most love, the best place, the most praise. Only time and experience will teach them to work, each in his own field, to be first in their own right, first in their own indivdual fashion. It is not easy to persuade a little boy whose brother can hit a homer while he can't even swing a bat right, that his fine drawing balances the account. No, no. Brother got the cheers and the position on the team. All he got was an 'A' from the teacher and a smile from you. What are those to being captain of the team?

I can't offer any quick solution The only thing I have ever found to work well with such children is steady teaching, judicious praise for work well done, a cool appraisal all round. And a calm exposition of the cheapness of jealousy to those old enough to hear and understand.

Don't stir jealousy by making a show of lavish affection for the baby. You are likely to establish ill feeling between them. Don't compare one child's accomplishments with those of another. Don't say, "Why aren't you more like your sister?" That sort of thing breeds jealousy and sometimes has lasting effects. Don't praise the gifted one for his gifts nor condemn the unsuccessful one for his faults. Neither had any choice in the matter.

Give the jealous child a chance to shine whenever you can. If you can show him a way to help his more successful brother or sister you lessen his feeling of inferiority and strengthen his faith in himself. "If I can do things he can't do I'm smarter than he is."

Not a very noble feeling but we are not dealing with noble souls. Just children who are very human.

Two brothers were quarrelling constantly because one was a fine husky baseball captain and the other was a delicate bookwarm. When their mother got the bookish one to help the batsman with lessons and persuaded the batsman to help the bookworm with his ties and buttons and shoelaces, things smoothed out into a partnership. It takes time and much thinking, but it can be done.

* * * *

WHEN TOMMY TURNED SPEED-KING

(A STORY)

I have a little friend who calls himself Sir Malcolm Campbell Smith (his real name is Tommy Smith). He likes to pretend he is a racing motorist.

Now this little boy had a car which he called a supercharged Bentley-Rolls-Riley-Austin-Oxford. It was one he had made himself.

As you can imagine, it was no ordinary racing-car. It could only go fast down hills.

One day Tommy decided to try to beat the world's speed record on a steep hill near his home. Off he started, gripping the wheel very firmly. Then it happened. From out of a field a cow strolled on to the road. Tommy pulled the brake lever with all his might, but it was no use, he couldn't pull up in time! Crash! Tommy clambered out of the remains of his car and looked at the intruder.

"What do you mean by—"he began. At that moment up came P.-c. Mastiff.

"Ha! What's all this I see?" said he. "An accident, eh? I'll take you both up before his Worship, Mr. Gander, the magistrate." And he marched both of them off.

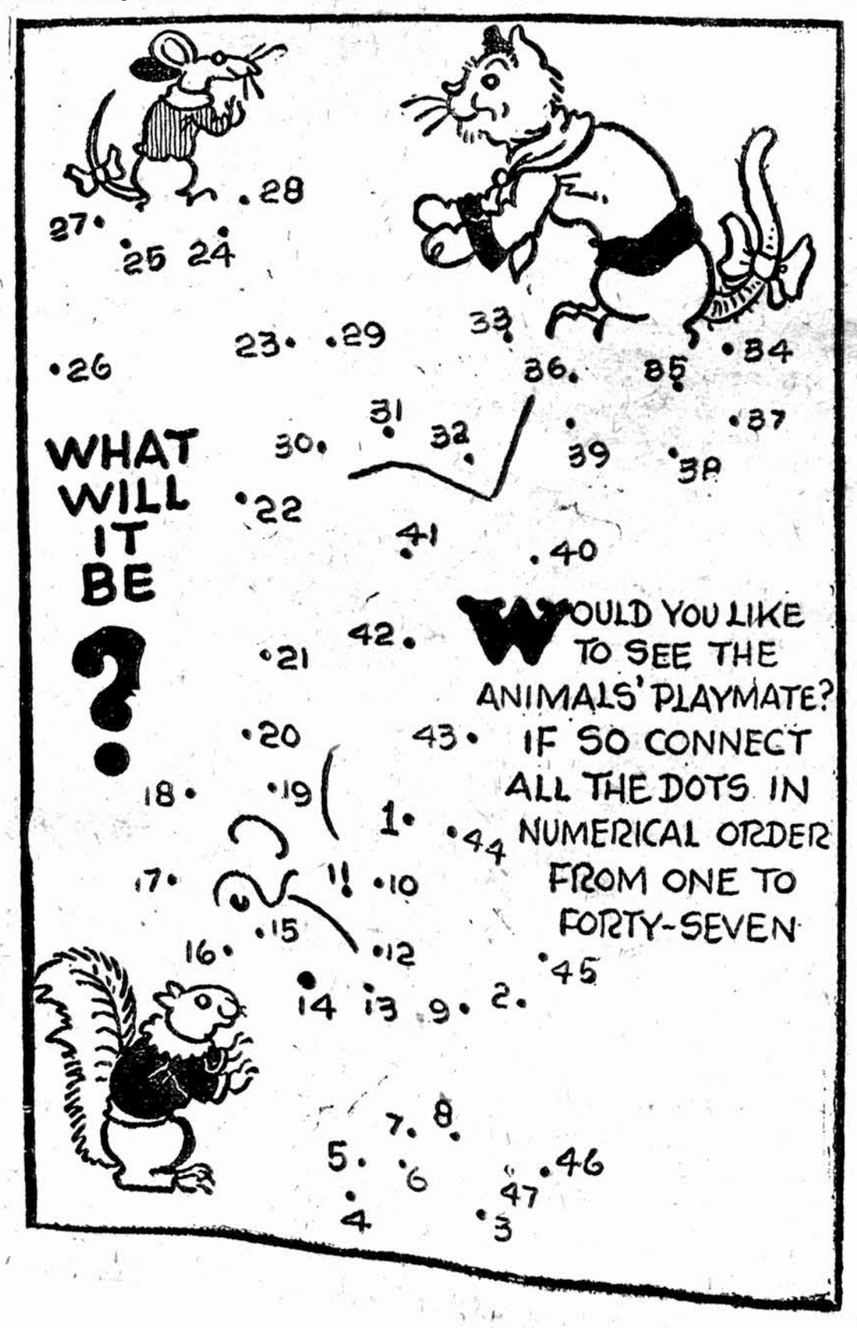
"If you please, your Worship" said the cow, "the motorist dashed down the hill without blowing his horn and ran into me."

"Now what have you got to say?" said Mr. Gander to Tommy.

"Well, your Worship, the cow came out of a field on to the main road and although she has two horns and I had only one, she never sounded either. So she is twice as guilty as I am."

"You are both guilty," said Mr. Gander, "and I order you both to pay a fine. Tommy must pay a fine of forty-eight "hundreds and thousands' and one stick of liquorice, and the cow must pay seventy-two buttercups and three hundred blades of grass."

* * * *


WHAT WILL IT BE ?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE ANIMALS' PLAYMATE?
IF SO CONNECT ALL THE DOTS IN NUMERICAL ORDER FROM ONE TO FORTY-SEVEN

The Dancing Monkeys. A fascinating cut-out toy that you can colour and stand up. First colour the four monkeys.

Then cut around their entire outlines and also the centre piece without detaching them.
Bend their arms forward on the dotted lines to make them stand.

How Sweet The Children Are

(BY DR. N S HARDIKAR)

I like children. They are pure and innocent. They are viceless. They have not the jealousies and prejudices which we see in the grownups. Their mind is clean. They are therefore like Gods. Their character is formed as they grow up. They learn what we teach them. They do what others do. Habits are thus formed in them. They are dear ones. They are loveable. They are a joy to the unhappy. They are a solace to the miserable. They are a mental tonic to the weary. Such are the little ones to whomsoever they blong.

I now realise that though I liked children I was too cruel to them when I was a boy. In my enthusiasm for training them I used to beat them. I used to thrash them in order to teach them. For this purpose. I used to devise all sorts ot punishments. My desire was to discipline them and make them obedient. I used to make them follow a daily routine and carry out the outlined duties. I made them keep daily diaries and take regular exercise. In terror, they used to obey me. When the children who were under me used to hear my name they used to tremble in their shoes. Such was my awe when I was yet in my teens, But when I neared my thirties I realised that it was a mistake on my part to have treated children in such a cruel manner. It is too bad. I am sorry for it.

As I began to get experience of the world, the realisation came. My education in America and the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have opened my eyes and have helped me to correct my mistakes. I came to know that children are never taught by punishments Beating them was good for no-

Children's Own Corner

thing. It simply terrorised them and they learnt but little. They were only awed and picked up nothing that was worthwhile. It did not make them manly. When I learnt that cruelty was a sin and that it did not produce the desired results I felt sorry for having punished them.

Though it was late in life I decided to change my method and actually did. To-day, I act like a child when I am with children and love them to my hearts content. I play with them whenever I get an opportunity to do so.

I refer to mother's love only. Love! what a charming word it is? It is divine in its nature. The springs of the heart profusely flow when this word is uttered. It gives new life to those who hear it, what of those who experience it. It thrills the whole frame of one's body. In it lies life, in it lies activity; in it lies joy and pleasure. It is the very elixir of one's life.

A mother's love towards her children is true love. A woman alone knows how to love children. Mother's love is lasting. It is indiscribable. Poets cannot sing it nor can writers write about it in a fluent style, because it is not possible for them to understand what that everlasting love of a mother to her child is.

I vividly remember the occasion when my mother who was, so to say, only waiting to see me before her death. She pulled me gently towards her from her sick-bed and kissed me lovingly. I was a grown-up boy then. I was in my teens. I did not understand its meaning nor did I like it. But as I grew old I began to understand its meaning. What must it have meant to her then when she was about to pass away? A few hours later she expired. Who can love thus if not a mother?

In one of the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee held at Lahore, just when the son (Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru) was taking charge of the Indian National Congress as President from his father, the mother (Mrs. Swarooprani Nehru) got up and walking quietly to the presidential seat stroked caressingly her son in that great Assembly. It was indeed a touching scene. I do not know how Jawaharlalji himself felt. But I must admit my eyes watered and I thought of my mother who was long since dead. "What a love, ah! the divine love of the mother towards her child! How happy must Punditji be to have such a loving mother?" were the words that I uttered immediately to a member who was sitting by me.

Children are a thing to be loved by any, not necessarily by mothers only. He who has a heart or rather he who is human is bound to love children. I do not believe that any one can deny this fact.

* * * *

Idleness Is Death

(BY RABY RAY.)

Kalu is better known for his idleness than for anything else. Whenever a picture of idleness is to be created, the vision of Kalu comes up. The story of his idleness even runs in far off countries. In the village theatre, too, he plays the part of an idle fool. No one has ever killed time so cruelly. No one has ever been able to pass it off so skilfully.

Why does he do away with time in that manner? He should better take to some work. In that he should find a very good pastime. If anyone asks this, Kalu begins to laugh. His laugh continues. It has no end. The man gets annoyed. He gets up. Never has he come across such a stalwart fool, he murmurs. He walks up. Kalu calls him back. He approaches. "It is with laugh that I can pass hours" answers Kalu. Then Kalu falls in a talk with the gentleman. His story has some touch of humour and melancholy in it, the gentleman thinks. Gracefully Kalu wrings out his story. His story, too, breathes the air of idleness. It is the baseless prattle of an idle man. His idleness finds form in his story. The gentleman forgets all about him, attentively he listens to his story. The sun sets. Darkness falls. The gentleman wakes up with a shriek. He has spoiled the day. He has not joined the office. The vision of his head officer appears. He shrinks. Has Kalu imparted any magic to him, he wonders. He gets angry, takes long strides and goes away. On his way approaches the laughter of Kalu.

Idle life is Kalu's ideal. In that he derives pleasure. From that he can suck out happiness. Recently Kalu has founded a samiti. It is a promising one. The number of its members is rapidly increasing. The functions are going on in full swing. To Kalu it is a wonder. To the country-people it is a havoc. The samiti has been named. "The Time-Killing Society." The members are mostly of Kalu's type. Arrangements for sleeping have been made. The members cannot walk up to their houses. They are idle. Some sleep all along. Some snore so loud that children do not come out of their houses. Kalu is the president. He conducts the affairs of the society. Recently Kalu has moved a resolution. The resolution has been carried out with one voice. The proposal is that a prize is to be awarded to the person sleeping to tht latest hour. A comprehensive programme has been chalked out. The members are very keen to make it an all round success. Kalu has made it intelligible to the people by a touching speech.

On March 20, 1934 the competitors are all come. The match began. Kalu too has taken part. He is expected to come out first. He has made all preparations for sound sleep.

Three days later. All are awake, save Kalu. Days rolled away. Kalu was still asleep. To-day he is to be risen up. Outside the trumpets sound. All were joyous of his success. Some one pushed Kalu. He would not rise. Perhaps it was for his weakness, the members thought. The doctors were called in. It was of no avail. Eternal sleep had overcome him. The members mourned for his loss. Idleness is death. So death has shifted him.

The trumpets took a different tune. Sorrowful tunes came out of it. The sun hid in a patch of cloud. The wind passed with a moan.

* * * *

Don't stir jealousy by making a show of lavish affection for the baby.....

SCRIGGLES IS A FINE GAME

This is a very jolly and laughable game, and it does not matter if you can draw or not. Perhaps the one who can draw the least will get the biggest laugh. First of all,, one of the party draws a "Scriggle," that is, just a simple line which is curved or

twisted a bit—the one in the illutration shows you the sort of thing and what it has been turned into. After that some one continues the "Scriggle" and includes it in some design or other. Of course, the funnier the better.

* * * *

AND FIVE "ANDS."

Can you make a sentence including these words: "and and and and and"? You are not allowed to put any words between the five "ands". Have a try, then if you can't manage it read on!

To put five "ands' all in a row and make sense of them seems almost impossible. It is not, however. The other day a little boy was writing a letter to his uncle, and he wrote: "The day was coldandwet." So he wrote in the margin: "Leave a space between 'cold' and 'and', and 'and' and 'wet.'" This was quite reasonable, wasn't it? Perhaps you can make some similar sentences to try on your friends.

* * * *

WALK UPSIDE DOWN

Perhaps you have often wondered why it is that a fly can walk upside down on the ceiling.

This is because a fly's feet are made like "suckers." Thy are covered with a sticky substance which grips the surface of the ceiling and so prevents the fly from falling. Of course, a fly's body is very light, and it takes very little effort to hold it up, even when the fly is upside-down. I should not advise any of you to try it, though!

* * * *

CAN YOU DO THIS?

Place a matchbox on the floor and stand three feet from it. Now balance yourself on one foot, gardually stoop down and try to kick the matchbox over with the other foot. This is not very easy! When you have performed the trick bring yourself to an upright position, still balancing yourself on one foot.

* * * *

A NOVEL TIN WHISTLE

If you posses a tin whistle, paste a few strips of 'thin' paper over the holes in it. Then get a small cork, one small enough to slip up and down inside the whistle. Fix the cork on to a long penholder, place the cork to which the penholder is attached inside the tin whistle and put the mouthpiece end of the whistle between you lips.

Blow into the whistle, at the same time moving the cork up and down inside. You will produce different notes,, and after a little practice you will be able to play a simple tune.

* * * *

A SIMPLE COIN TRICK.

Take a sheet of notepaper and cut a slit in the fold with the fold with the point of a sharp penknife. The slit should be just big enough to allow a halfpenny to slip through. Place the prepared sheet among other sheets on the table, and show the trick in the following manner.

Take up the sheet you have prepared. Do this in a casual manner, otherwise your friends may see through the trick.

Hold the sheet of notepaper in your left hand. Then show your friends a halfpenny and place the coin in the paper. The coin will fall through, the slit and remain hidden in the palm of your hand.

Wrap up the paper and place it on the table. While talking, seize the first opportunity to hide the coin in your pocket or any convenient place. Count ten, show that your hands are quite empty, screw up the paper and slowly tear it into little pieces. The coin has vanished!

SHORT NOTES

Bro. K. Shankar is nice little lad and suite a smart fellow. When he came to take his prize, he proved this to me, and I liked him so much! Poor boy, his leg has been injured: But I do hope it is alright by now?

He is anxious to see that a branch or a group at least is started an Matunga, where he resides: Well, dear brother, we will try! He is desirous also of going to Hyderabad—So, I hope, many more friends will join him.

At Khar, now, Mrs. Urmila Mehta is prepared to attend to the work of the Association. So, very shortly, Khar children will have nice Sundays: Best luck to them! May I advise you, dear sisters and brothers at Khar, to see Urmila Behn at her residence, of 1st and 15th Roads?

Which are the boys and girls, who have not yet joined the Children's Association? Children under 12 can become Members and those from 12 to 16 can become companions. Elders also can join the Association to help: Please send for fuller particulars, intimating us of your age and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

Address all communications to:—

Dada—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay

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BUILDING NEW SCHOOLS IN THE SOVIET UNION

Revolutionary Decree Outlines Vast Speeding-up Plan Of Mass Education

(By A. AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, March 1.

One of the main objects of the Soviet Government, as defined in its constitution, was to change Russia, from a backward and illiterate country, into a highly industrialized and literate country. To achieve the first, namely, industrialization, the First Five Year Plan was begun. To achieve the second, turning the country into a literate nation, called for a great deal of work. The first thing that was done was to make education universally compulsory and to offer it free of charge. To effect such a measure in a country like the Soviet Union with a population of 160 million people and to effect it at once, naturally presented great difficulties to the authorities at the head of the Commissariat of Education. It was decidedly not an easy task to train and to supply teachers for 20,846,200 students in 1932, as against only 7,800,000 students in 1915.

There is an acute shortage of teachers, and an insufficient number of school-buildings, notwithstanding the fact that, somehow or other, the number of school-buildins was raised from 106,400 in 1915, to 152,654 in 1931. The number of teachers has been increased to the maximum available, but since the school-teachers cannot be created in machines, much time is required to train the huge army of teachers needed. Then too, most of these teachers-to-be come from the ranks of the illiterate. So we can imagine what difficulties face the Government as it takes the necessary steps to carry out its good intentions in the field of educating the people.

Owing to the natural shortages referred to above, a whole series of abnormalities have occurred. First, and the most vicious one, was the shortage of teachers; and secondly, though no less disastrous, was the shortage of school-buildings. To cope with the first problem, every one who was considered fit to teach, and in many instances, against their will, was made to teach. To remove the second difficulty, two, and in many cases, three-shift teaching was practiced. This meant that a good many youngsters had to attend school in the afternoon, and an equal number in the evening, at the time when children should rest.

A Revolutionary Decree

To remove the above mentioned abnormalities, the Soviet Government to-day has issued a decree in which adequate measures are outlined to do away with the shortcomings in school-building and educational work, within a period of the next two years.

After commenting on the situation, the decree states that owing to the general development of the country, the growth of industry and the introduction of compulsory free education, the number of students in the schools of the USSR has increased to 24 million out of which number 5,800,000 pupils are in the urban areas, and the remainder in the villages, etc. The total sum spend for building new schools during the past six years makes a sum of 1,100,000,000 roubles.

The decree abolishes the third shift in the schools of large cities by the Fall of 1935, and in all urban schools by the Fall of 1936. The two shift system is to be abolished entirely by the end of 1938. 1,374 new school buildings to seat 240,000 pupils, at a cost of 223,978,000 roubles, within the current year in the cities of the USSR. A standard type of school-building will be introduced, and existing buildings will be remodelled and put to rational use so as to increase the space for class-rooms from 35 per cent now, to 65 per cent. A special trust is to be organized to build schools all over the Soviet Union. The State Planning Commission has been instructed to work out a plan by May 1, 1935 for school construction for the period 1936 to 1940.

The following quotas for entrance into the higher pedagogical institutes of the USSR have been fixed: In institutes with a 4 year course 22,000 students and in training schools with a 2 year course, 22,000, in 1935. The quotas for 1936 are: 28,000 and 23,000; and 1937: 36,000 and 25,000 students respectively.

"Talking Paper" Invented In Soviet Union

"Talking paper," a new sound-recording and reproducing apparatus, has been invented by two Soviet citizens, Messrs. Skvortsov and Svetozarov. The sound is recorded on photographic paper in the form of a ribbon. In reproducing the sound, the ribbon passes by a slot in the apparatus and is acted upon by a ray of light which falls upon it. The light is then reflected back to a photo-electric cell, converted into electricity, and turned into sound by means of a loud-speaker.

Speeches made by leading members of the Soviet Government have already been successfully recorded, and now the Moscow Polygraphic Institute is working out a method for reproducing the sound record lithographically on ordinary paper. This will mean that speeches, concerts, and other events, will be reproduced in large quantities and can be distributed to the widest masses of the population. The great advantage of the new apparatus is the fact that, whereas the longest phonograph record lasts but four and one-half minutes, a speech lasting two hours can be recorded on a strip of paper of convenient size.

Soviet Fur Auction Opens In Leningrad

Representatives of fur-buying agencies in England, the United States, Germany, Italy, Poland, and other countries, are expected to attend the eight semi-annual fur auction, opening in Leningrad, March 5. A large assortment of furs, ranging from ermine to rabbit, will be offered. Since the first Soviet fur auction was held in 1931, the volume of business transacted at the sales has averaged well over two million gold roubles: and the semi-annual sale held by the All-Union Fur Syndicate has attained a place of outstanding importance in the international fur market.

Because of lack of facilities, raw hides and pelts were shipped abroad for dressing and dyeing, but now the home industry supplies all necessary requirements. The Soviet fur industry furnishes the world market with 30 per cent of the furs exported by various countries; while fur exports by the Soviet Union have increased from 17 per cent in 1929, to 56.5 per cent in 1933.

Even hunting proceeds according to a plan in the Soviet Union. It is carried on by brigades operating within radius of a hunting post, of which there now are several hundred scattered throughout the forests and game preserves of the USSR. Hunters have been trained to perfect their skill and to regard the market value of the furs they hunt, and as a result a substantial number of valuable furs are put on to the Soviet fur market each year. Extensive fur-farm breeding is now also being carried on in the S.U.

Blood Transfusion Treats Lung Hemorrhage

Contrary to the opinion expressed by European medical circles, that blood transfusions must not be used in the case of tubercular patients, brilliant success has accompanied 75 per cent of the cases so treated for hemorrhage of the lungs resulting from tuberculosis, in the Semashko Hospital in Baku.

Thirty patients treated by the new method, between January, 1934, and February, 1935, not only had their lung hemmorhages stopped, but improved in health and reduced their temperature.

Blood transformations have brought back to life many hopeless cases. The blood is classified into four categories, and only blood of like category to that of the patient's blood is administered. In the special Institute for Blood Transformation in Moscow over 2,400 successful blood-transformations have been accomplished. A method for preserving and storing blood from 10 to 20 days has been perfected in this Institute. The blood given by the donor is mixed with a stabilizing solution, kept in refrigeration, and can be shipped from city to city by means of special thermos bottles. It has also been discovered that blood loses its value if kept for more than 20 days. Already, 1,5000 cases have been performed by this new method in Leningrad.

An All-Union Conference to Study Blood Transformations is now going on in Moscow. It is attended by over 500 scientists, professors, and doctors, and includes some of the world famous scientists of the Soviet Union.

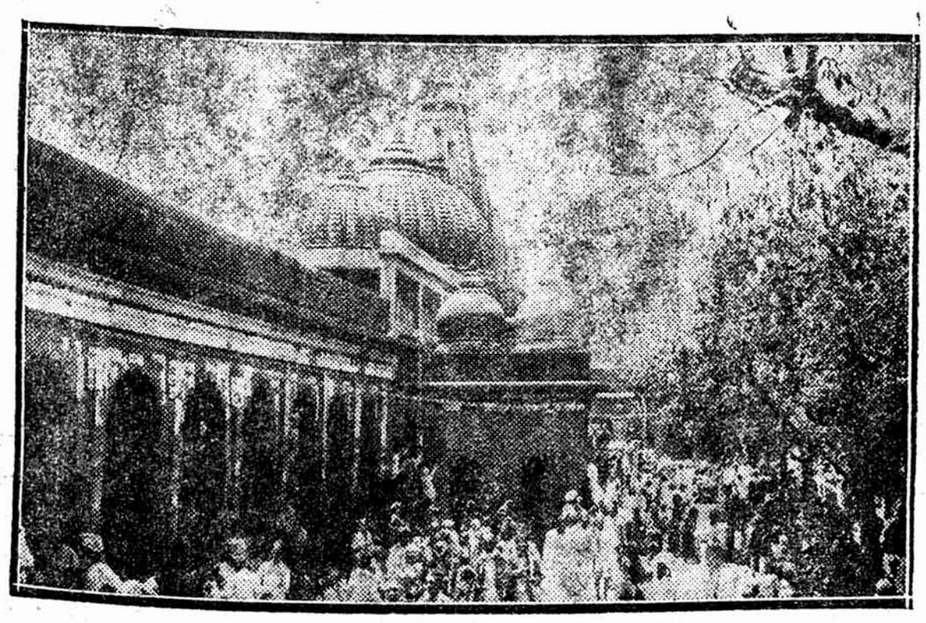
Attempt To Hear "Voice" Of Planets

The Pulkovo Observatory, near Leningrad, is conducting an interesting radio broadcast this evening at 6-25 p.m., when an attempt will be made to turn the light of other planets into sound. Providing weather conditions are favourable, and the experiment successful otherwise, listeners-in will thus be able to hear the "voice" of other heavenly bodies.

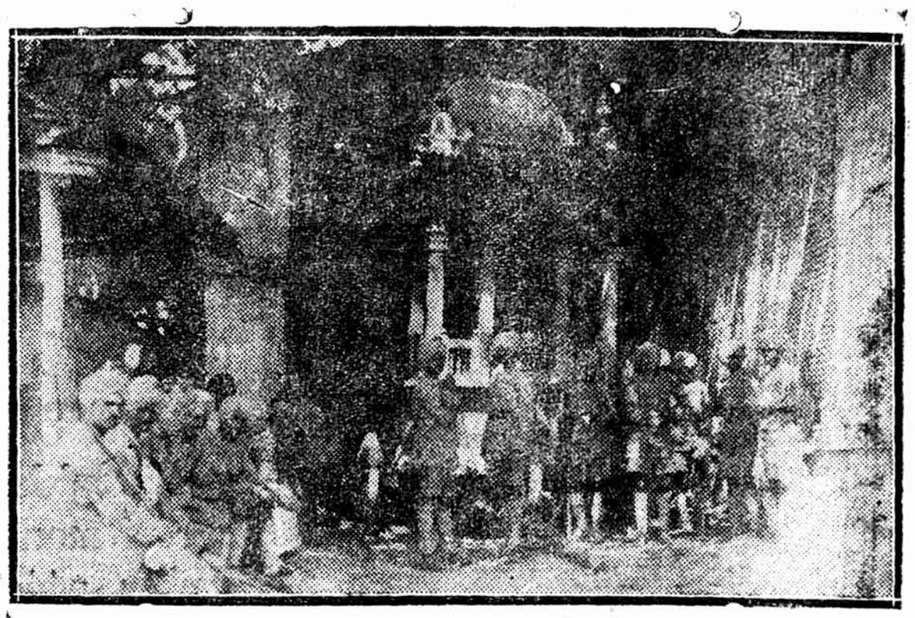
Similar experiments have already been made. Last year, the Paris Observatory gave a special broadcast called "Singing Stars." Light from the Star Arcturus was used to put the dynamo into operation to switch on the lights in the World's Fair Exhibition in Chicago last summer.

J. C. Hill in the Star) Auckland, N.Z.

HARIJANS' THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA AT NASIK



The famous temple of Kalaram, at Panchvati, Nasik, has become a storm-centre on account of the insistence of Harijans on drawing the temple-car along with the "caste" Hindus.



The Rath or car of Rama's Temple is now under police guard, in view of the Harijans' insistence on their right to draw it along with the caste-Hindus.

Women devotees in the compound of Rama's Temple waiting for "darshan" of the deity.

Pilgrims taking the sacred bath in the Godavari river at Nasik on Ramnavami day.

Devotees making offerings to their dead ancestors on the banks of the Gadavari on Ramnavami Day.

THE SOUL OF OCEANS

(Continued from Page 21)

A brilliant aura of purity was around her face. All the sad thoughts of Vikrant vanished away and he experienced unsullied joy in looking at that faultless masterpiece of God.

"How cruel was I to desert such beautiful offsprings of mine?"

This thought, sudden as it was, revived those dark prognastications of a misfortune that would befall his son.

A shrill and painful shriek fell on his ears. He looked down at his daughter. Saudamini was standing near the bed of Tulsi plants which had grown dark with thick leaves over them. She was terribly shocked. What did she see? Next moment what he saw was quite appalling. A black snake with blood-shot eyes was girdling around the frail body of that girl. The girl fainted and collapsed down on the green turf like a heap of dust. He closed his eyes. His heart throbbed. He felt he saw ghastly Death approaching. The world swang around him. Beads of perspiration stood on his forehead and like a lofty tree cut down by a wood-cutter with his sharp axe he fell down unconscious!

When he opened his eyes a beautiful bird with golden plumes was sitting on a silver-bar and swinging it. It warbled in its most snorous voice of pulsating melody. Its sweet notes fell on his ears and he said, "Hush, how cruel of you, little bird! You know not that it has shattered my heart," and he released a long sigh of grief. "So is this what it comes to! On that lonely island indifferent to what happened in this world, I was so very happy. The Soul of Oceans brought me here. Alas! how can I bear this?....."

It was not a dream It was too real. His heart ached with a kind of unbearable pain. But soon it became benumbed. It knew neither joy nor pain. That was the limit of his sufferings.

His wife was dead—so too was his son!

His son's death was a blow to his wife. Their bodies covered with a thin white veil lay together. In her deathly agonies too, the mother embraced her dearest son and her hands remained around him: now cold and lifeless.

* * * *

"O, Soul of Oceans! What have you done! Why did you bring me back? Was it only to witness the tragic end of my beloved ones, Yesterday how happy was I, Now whom can I love? Who will love me? You are so merciless. In Mudrika I was so very happy. The world was dead to me and I was dead to the world. Now who will hear my wails?"

Like a raving mad man he talked to himself and wandered alone on the shore in the light of the burning pyres of his wife daughter and son. His long hair was dishevelled and his face was distorted. Furrows in the corners of his eyelids became visible and chin-lines deepened. Now and then he grinned, pulled his hair and scratched his face till the red drops of blood tricked over it. He raised his hands to the invisible sky and appealed to the invincible Occult Spirits. All the while the blue-moon on his chest flashed a bluish light

The touch of water he did not feel. But gradually he came to his senses and saw the blue moon flashing light.

He felt he heard somebody saying,

"Fool, throw that blue-moon in the Ocean and the Soul of Oceans is come!" A sudden frenzy! He snatched away the blue moon from the silk-thread and threw it in the breakers of the Ocean.....

Seeking that faint ray on the horizon, he remembered the yacht of the Soul of Oceans which he one night saw from the palace. Dream on that lonely island.

He knew the same yacht was coming to the shore. Slowly and slowly it came—a white yacht with its sails unfurled Like a spell-bound slave he embarked upon it. Nobody was inside the yacht. It began to move away from the shore. He was sitting as if he was speechless and deaf. What invisible power was acting on his brain he could not recognise.

How long it sailed he knew not. When it stopped he looked up. The full moon was sailing in the sky. The ocean looked like an immense store of molten silver. Waves were rising high. The wind was moaning. All of a sudden a dark shadow came up from the ocean. The water moved as if it was vigorously churned by an invisible and gigantic fan inside. Then came a light. A bright effulgence,—and he saw the Soul of Oceans before him!

Mudrika, that lonely island was before him. There he first met the Soul of Oceans. He heard the whistling sound of the wind and saw the lengthened shadows of the palms. Amidst the leafy tops of the palms stood the palace Dream!

"To-day you complete the period of three years."

"Yes my lord."

"Do you still love the world?"

"I hate it."

"In the Kingdom of God nothing remains incomplete. If you still entertain a desire for worldly pleasures you cannot cross the line that lies between the Visible Imperfect and the Invisible Perfect."

"My Lord, I desire death."

"Then say, 'God-bye,' to the world."

Vikrant bowed and said "Good-bye to you. O Unhappy World, Good-bye. May God save me from you. You are nothing but an illusion, a mirage, a chimera. Good-bye! Good-bye!!"

The Soul of Oceans spread his hands and embraced him

Vikrant saw on the horizon a mountaneous wave rushing towards the yacht. He knew it contained bliss. The sound of the approaching wave thrilled his heart. It sounded like music. It came nearer and nearer.....

Then everything became quiet. The Ocean became tranquil The wind stopped A big black cloud veiled the Moon and its dark and lengthened shadow fell on the dead waters of the ocean

END.

MARCH
LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of March was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for March.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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MARCH LUCKY NUMBERS

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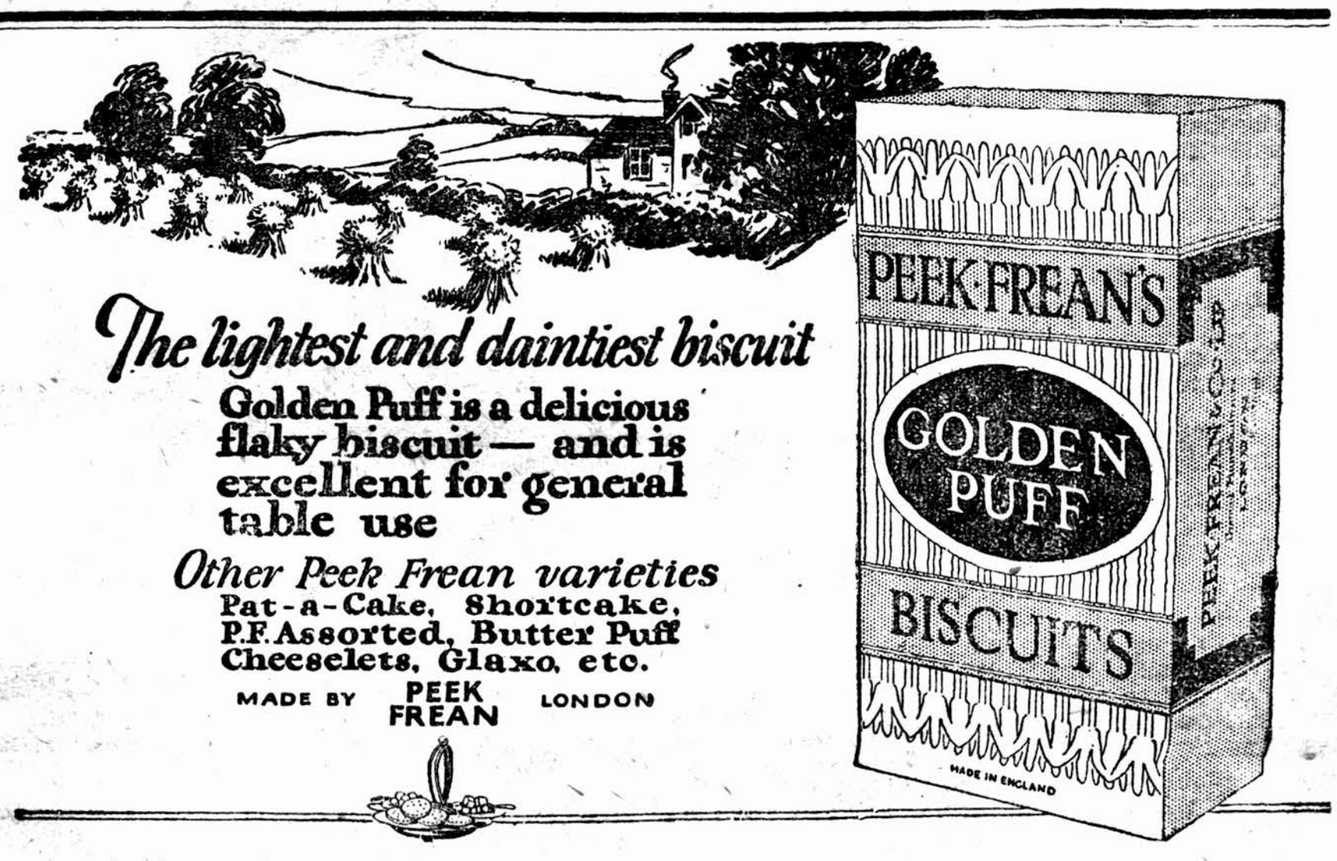

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COMMENTS By N. J. CRITICAL and CYNICAL

Sari v. Skirt

Would Indian women soon adopt the western style of dress?—is the interesting problem recently propounded by Lt.-Col. Berkeley Hill at the Calcutta Rotary Club. The Colonel is inclined to give an affirmative answer, though his reasons do not seem very clear. The question is, indeed, very intriguing. Mere man has long since proved the renegade in the matter of dress. The western coat, if not the trousers, has come to stay in India. But our women have yet stoutly defended their sartorial fortress. The Sari is still sacrosanct save with the ultra-sophisticated. The skirt is almost unknown beyond the out-skirts of one or two cities. It is, indeed, difficult to find any justification for the Colonel's views. It would be, however, very interesting to assess the comparative merits of the two modes of dress. The skirt is cheap, compact and convenient, while the sari is costly, clinging and languorous. It cannot be denied that the skirt scores heavily over the sari in point of economy and utility. For domestic work the skirt is certainly advantageous. Its adoption will undoubtedly end the frequent and fatal stove tragedies which have become all too common with the Gujerati community in Bombay.

Again, for outdoor sports to which our women are rapidly taking, it cannot be gainsaid that the sari is generally an impediment. The skirt it really more suitable and sensible for the sportswoman.

* * * *

Exhibitionistic Eve

One more reason that is forwarded on behalf of the western style is that it appeals more to the exhibitionistic tendencies of the modern Indian Eve. Let me hasten to add—to avoid vials of wrath upon my head,—that this piece of psycho-analysis is not my own, but borrowed from the contribution of a respected lady to a respectable journal. Even granting this tendency, however, I think that the sari comes in more handy for that purpose. The graceful folds and clinging draperies of a fine-spun sari lend themselves more to the 'sweet disorder in dress' and 'the winning wave', which the poet tells us:

"Do more bewitch me, than when art
"Is too precise in every part
—as that of the western dress generally is. Nothing is more demurely charming than a fully draped sari; even when slightly 'deshabille', it remains ravishing without becoming revolting. Indeed as an apparel of beauty, a simple piece of sari is, in my opinion, infinitely more graceful than the most exquisitely designed gown. Moreover draping the sari is not a mechnical process like wearing a gown. Every draping is individual and distinctive. It draws out your artistic capacities at every turn. The same sari which might look nothing more than a mere clothing of an ordinary woman, would take the variegated hues of a rainbow in the hands of the aesthetically inclined eve. The sari above all is truly Indian—not merely sartorially but spiritually. It conveys the real soul of India with its utter simplicity and essential beauty! The sari again typifies the characteristic Indian philosophy of unity in diversity. The sari is one: but its modes are many. It remains Indian, but the different provinces have adopted it each in its own different way. This variety indeed is its distinguishing hallmark. The Bengal, the Gujerat, the Maratha and the Madras Sari has its little special cachet which "per se" proclaims its province to the initiated eye.

* * * *

Hot From Paris

The best refutation of the Colonel's mistaken assupmption, however, comes from the West itself. Far from our women copying the western, it seems that the West is itself feeling attracted by the Indian habiliments. We read in the mail week papers that the Paris modistes, who of course set the pace of fashion not only for Europe but for America, are turning more and more to India for their sartorial inspiration. The motif of the latest Paris fashions is based upon the Indian Sari and shawl-like dresses of the Eastern women. Not only this: as an essential adjunct of this new fashion western eve will have to discard her high-heeled shoes and take to the flat sandals when wearing this new creation. And the fiat has gone forth that "she will have to cultivate the slow graceful walk of the Hindu women" properly to carry the new gown-cum-sari. This fashion had indeed inspired an artist to give in a Sunday paper his pictorial impression of what the well-dressed western woman, will look like in the new Oriental style. Truth to confess, to an Indian, accustomed to the sweeping grace of the real sari, the impression looks far from alluring. It eloquently expresses nevertheless, as also the fact that the Roman Catholic pilgrims to the Holy See are specially taking with them Indian saris to Europe this year, the true modern tendencies which run counter to the Colonel's proposition. To conclude this very interesting topic, one can assert that while the skirt will appeal,—and should be indeed adopted when necessary,—as a garment of utility, the sari will never surrender its pre-eminence as the true Indian apparel!

* * * *

Sir Philip's 'Phillipics'

As the time of his retirement is drawing nearer and nearer, the Commander-in-Chief is verily becoming more and more outspoken. At the Staff College at Quetta, he had some scathing things to say against brain slackness in the Army. Sir Philip affirmed that military officers have shown no improvement whatever in general education, or military instinct and leadership since the Great War. It is notorious that not only did the war fail to distinguish any outstanding commander of the type of Napoleon or Wellington, but that it revealed lack of effective leadership on the part of certain senior officers. Efforts have since then been made to remedy the defects, which to believe Sir Philip—which we obviously ought to—seem to have been unsuccessful. The "Spectator" declares this to be a grave indictment of the modern army! Now we wonder if we should not rather congratulate the officers concerned on remaining true to their traditions. Brawn and not brain is evidently what matters most in the army. Obedience and not originality is the true metier of the soldier. Genius in the barracks means in the Carlylean phrase, the capacity of taking infinite pains—to polish your buttons and boots! It is really unfair to charge a soldier of "brain slackness", when his intellect is always held at a discount. "Their's not to reason why; their's but to do and die!" This has always been the true mantram of martial glory.

* * * *

Laurel And Hardy

Millions of cinema fans must have grieved to learn that the partnership between this inimitable pair is finally dissolved. One wonders how either of them will now adapt himself to the loss of the other: for they seemed inseparable,—almost like the Siamese twins. It is really difficult to contemplate the one without conjuring up the other. They served as perfect foils, the lean Laurel to the corpulent Hardy. Stan Laurel is suggestive of the very complicated simplicity of a Heath Robinsonian Cartoon, while Oliver Hardy usually portrays the piquant paradox of H. M. Batman's pictures. Their antics, however, were always complimentary to each other's. The comedians really made a perfect team. We laughed at them and became fit; they made us laugh and one of them became fat in the bargain! Hollywood seems to create the 'lone wolf' mentality in its votaries. Matrimonial unions have already become a joke there, now even mere males don't seem to be able to pull on properly together. It is really a pity that those heroes of a hundred comic adventures and escapades should part company. The silver screen is distinctly poorer by the loss of those priceless buffoons. And so 'Au Revoir'!

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Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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10	„	„ 10 „
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Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

Contour Of The Face

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE" IS FREQUENTLY MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

Generally a man whose face denotes character is much more successful in life than his comrade possessing soft puffy face and a double chin. A man who continually looks on the happy side of life will soon develop a radiance in his face that his neighbour sadly lacks. The honest man develops the habit of looking you in the eye while he talks whereas a dishonest man avoids your look and has a sneaky expression in his face. The man who has always taken life easy and never tried to improve his mentality usually has the face of a child—which is expressionless. The man who has gone through the mill of life has a determined look of perseverance and achievement. In other words, the face is a mirror which reflects one's inner self.

I am not a disciple of any Pundit or the great Cheiro that I want you to read the character by one's physiognomy. I want to impress that the face is the reflection of one's physical being and to improve it is in our hands. The whites of the eyes of most people who suffer from kidney or digestive troubles are dark, dull shade. Those who have abused their bodies through carelessness frequently have bags beneath their eyes. The overfed man who will not take sufficient exercise is quite apt to have puffy face and in most cases he has two chins where one should be. A person who has not red healthy blood will naturally acquire ashen colour and a drawn whithered face. Rings or bags under the eye are usually caused by constipation, overwork, worry or lack of sleep. If we realise that our face shows such signs as could be rectified it is up to us to attend to and rectify the eye.

Aids To Health

It is a foregone conclusion that regular systematic exercise will wear off the dead tissues from the body and cause the blood to rush to the parts exercised, supplying fresh tissues to the place of the dead. Fresh air breathing will supply lungs with oxygen which will build up red corpuscles in the blood. Properly chosen foods will give necessary elements for acquiring iron in the blood and keeping the alimentary canal in a clean healthy condition Besides this and many healthful aids, we should not forget the most important thing, i.e of paying attention to our skin. A pig may roll up in filth until it literally cakes on his skin, but this would be ruinous to human body. The skin is not only useful as a means df breathing, but through it many of the poisons are eliminated from the body by means of perspirations, as also by the oil which our skin exudes

The exposed parts of the body need greater attention than the parts which are covered, as these parts become covered with dirt both from within and without. Besides taking daily bath, face and hands should be frequently washed. If we did this there would be fewer complexion troubles. Some kinds of soaps are highly alkaline and known to be injurious to the skin, as they dissolve the oil and leave the skin unprotected from the attack of dirt and germs. Warm water opens the pores of the skin and the cloth wipes out whatever may have been lodged there. This should always be followed by a cold wash which will contract the pores to their original condition.

Care Of The Mouth

Keeping the mouth and teeth clean is another important factor. Whenever any reference is made to the mouth I always remember a friend of mine. It was a hot day and the flies were thick. One of these flies was particularly fond of my friend and kept on buzzing around his lips. His acrobatics in the air to drive away the uninvited guest was of no avail. He was almost mad and remarked to me "I think this fly thinks my mouth is a garbage can." Well, these are wise little devils! I hate to make such terrible remarks when discussing the average human mouth. The most dreadful disease one should shun is pyorrhea. A pus formation in any part of the body is bad enough, but when pus is flowing from hidden recess int the mouth, it is most dangerous. Every mouthful of saliva one swallows carries this poison in the system and is mixed with every bit of food. Ninety per cent of the disease is caused by mouth trouble as food is the main fuel on which the body depends for heat, etc., and if it is mixed with these poisons which multiply in the system one could as well expect an early grave or a comfortable cot in the hospital. Getting the dentist to inspect teeth at regular intervals is much safer if after daily brushing we find cause for consultation.

Windows Of The Soul

The eyes are comparable to the windows of a home. We use our eyes to look into the world and discover what manner of person we are. A strong healthy person who is physically fit will have bright eyes. We have heard persons saying "I don't like that fellow; he won't look at me while talking." As the head-lights, are to a car so are our eyes. There are other causes which bring about eye troubles, such as lack of sleep, exposure to the sun, excessive use of eyes, reading and straining of eyes in insufficient light and reading small print. Massaging the eyes softly with eye-lids shut is beneficial. Diluted rose water in washing the eyes and putting pure cocoanut oil in the ears is very soothing and cooling

In fact the entire structure of the body is extremely intricate and of a higher standard than that of any other living being. As a complex piece of machinery needs greater attention than a simpler one, our body too requires constant vigilance and attention.

EVEN ADVANCED CANCER NOW ARRESTABLE

Cancer, even in its advanced stages, is an arrestable disease, Dr. Charles A. Dukes of Oakland, president of the American College of Surgeons, says in a bulletin published by the State Health Department.

Dr. Dukes says, however, there are but three reliable ways to treat the malignant disease—by X-ray, by radium or by the surgical knife.

"There are no secret cancer cures, no serums nor inunctions of value", he adds.

"Cancer is a disease, personal to the individual who has it, and cannot be transmitted in any known way to another person." Dr. Dukes goes on.

"Even if you have neglected treatment until the disease is well advanced, still it may be arrested. More than 1,000 advanced cases, in one clinic, were treated during the past three years, and definite arrestment was reported in more than 800 cases

"In the early stages, the cure of cancer rests largely with the individual. Prompt and adequate surgical attention is the very best insurance for the cures and against the spread of the disease."

BABY WITH TWO BODIES

A monh-old-baby girl born with two bodies but only one head and one heart, has survived an operation for the removal of the superfluous body and will develop normally, Leningrad surgeons who performed the operation announced last month.

The strange "Siamese twins" were born last month. Though the head and one body were normal the other body was headless, and Xray examinations revealed it was kept alive by the same heart that pumped blood through the normal child. They were joined together at the abdomen and by one foot of each.

GIRL CHANGES YEARLY TO A HAG

The strange story of a little girl who each spring undergoes an astonishing physical transformation, assuming the appearance of a repulsive witch, is reported from Birmingham, Alabama.

Mary Kate Ware, aged, 12, is normally a bright attractive child; but, according to her relatives and doctors, with the change of the year her appearance regularly alters.

Her body becomes shrunken and misshapen, her back humped, her face wrinkled, her baby fingers resemble claws and her chubby limbs brow gnarled and skinny.

This transformation has taken place every year since the child was three, but with each summer she has been restored to normal appearance.

The doctors have sougnt in vain to cure the condition which they ascribe to some obscure disease.

This year the attack seems more severe than on previous occasions and Mary's family are frightened that she may not resume her normal appearance.—"News Chronicle."

"TRUTH SERUM"

Clears Two Of Murder Charge

Cleared of suspicion in a year-old murder case, through use of a newly discovered 'truth serum', two Bellefonte (Canada), men were freed on the recommendation of District Attorney Philip Johnston. The attorney recommended in court that the charge be dismissed and the court complied.

Sergeant Edwin J. Stroman, of the State police, confirmed use of the "serum" and said he believed it was used the first time in Pennysylvania when he questioned one of the suspects, William Eckels, 32, after Dr. Richard Hoffman, of the Centre Country hospital, applied the drug.

One-fiftieth of a grain of scopalamine—the drug used to produce "twilight sleep" in childbrth cases—was injected into the arm, Stroman said. Eckels, who had agreed to the experiment, slowly passed into what the sergeant said resembled a hypnotic sleep, Each statement tallied with the story Evkels had told when conscious, the officer said, convincing him the man and his companion, David Carrer, 29, had had nothing to do with the slaying of Guy Coll, a year ago.

LEMON JUICE AS SECRET INK

Laboratory's Part In Crime Detection

The part that the laboratory plays in modern methods of criminal investigation was indicated by H. T. F. Rhodes, of the Institute of Criminology of the University of Lyons, lecturing at Liverpool University before the British Association of Chemists.

During a war, and at other times, he said, those suspected of being spies were always carefully searched to discover if they had chemicals upon them which could be used as secret ink. Often such substances were cleverly concealed in tubes of tooth paste, sticks of shaving soap, or other toilet articles.

Many spies had soaked handkerchiefs and socks in solutions of chemicals which could be used as secret ink.

During the war a German was arrested at an hotel in Victoria and charged with espionage. In his rooms were found a lemon, a pen, and a bottle of formalin, Lemon Juice could be used as a secret ink which became visible when heated. When formolin was added to it, greater heating was required so that the writing was more difficult to develop.

The German denied that the lemon had anything to do with the secret writing, but microscopical examination revealed traces of the fruit and also of formalin upon the nib.

The German committed suicide during the trial, but he left a full confession which confirmed the scientific evidence.

Mr. Rhodes said that it was a great pity that a fully-equipped department of scientific police was not attached to Scotland Yard. In this respect some of the provincial forces were ahead of the Metropolice.

The police laboratory at Nottingham, for example, was proving an invaluable aid to the police organization of that city.

WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW

Gradually the news is being broken to us that the common cold is not the only simple thing which modern science doesn't understand. It was rather a piquant item that science knew how hot it is in the remotest stars, but did not know why people's noses run when the weather changes suddenly. But it isn't only colds in the head.

Only the other day a startling reversal of existing notions about the action of the human heart was announced from Harvard University Dietary revolutions are always under way and they reveal much uncertainty about such an old and supposedly well-known friend as the human stomach. Streamline comes along to assert that the way to cleave the air fastest is with a thick rounded surface instead of a point. Somebody has been asking why does the compass needle point to the north.

Laymen have believed that all these questions were answered by Galileo or somebody several hundred years ago. Now it turns out that they are not settled at all. Any day now science may have to tackle the problem of why the bell rings when we push a button. Does anybody really know why the roller chair goes back when you push with your feet against the floor? For that matter, the chair really go back? The simplest fundamentals of the external world seem to be going into the melting pot.—"New York Times."

WOMAN PUTS ARMY IN WRONG

Nose Breathing For Health

"The entire British Army has been brought up to breathe wrongly!"

Standing in the high-windowed Victorian drawing-room of a house in Wimpole Street, where her ancestors were living in the days of the Barretts Dr. Octavia Lewin, eminent woman na al specialist, expounded her subject to me with the enthusiastic conviction of the expert, writes Dr. Betty Morgan in the "News Chronicle."

The Army, like the rest of us, was taught to breathe in through the nose and out again through the mouth.

NAPOLEON'S RULE.

"That's all wrong," said Dr. Lewin. "Breathing in and breathing out should both take place through the nose."

Napoleon, it seems, was on the right track. When his men were on the march he used to make them hold a leaf between their lips so that no whiff of air might have the chance of going in or coming out the wrong way.

Our instincts are safe guides. "All babies," said Dr. Lewin, "will sleep with their mouths shut if only they get a chance—that is, if their nasal passages are kept clear.

"Mothers should be taught that the normal mouth is the shut mouth, which should be opened only for feeding and crying, and later for talking and singing."

HANDKERCHIEF DRILL.

Why don't we pay more attention to our noses, which are Nature's dustbins? Dustbins, moreover, which are provided with a marvellous system of ventilation—the nasal breathing apparatus.

Air taken in and let out again through the nose ventilates the head, clears the brain, prevents deafness, bad slight, catarrh and operations for adenoids.

"We have squint clinics, deaf and dumb schools, and all the rest of it" said Dr. Lewin, warming up to her argument, "but nobody appears to realise the tremendous importance of regular handkerchief drill for everyone—especially small children

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GLANDULAR TREATMENT DOES IT

Engineer Who "Stumbled On Life Secret"

Is England leading the world in the race for the discovery of a successful formula for the prolongation of life by glandular treatment?

That question emerges as a result of my visit to a laboratory in the South of England, established by the man who claims to have solved the riddle of rejuvenation, writes the correspondent of the "People."

There he showed me a test tube of the golden brown liquid which he declared was made from a formula that foreigners still seek.

The claims he makes for it are impressive. He told me that by injections of it, men and women of seventy and more have been made "young" again; that in six weeks they havf been restored to the physical and mental vigour of twenty years before.

The important point to remember, however, is that this treatment is not something that can be taken in haphazard fashion.

It must be by injection, and the injections must be administered by a doctor.

SECRET ALTERS HIS LIFE.

Each individual case must be carefully examined and diagnosed before suitable injections can be prepared. These are then given over a period of six weeks at the rate of two a week.

At the end of that time the patient should feel the full benefits of the treatment, but the effects will gradually lessen until another course of injections becomes necessary.

The interval between treatments varies according to the age of the patient, but anyone who has passed the age of sixty would probably find it necessary to have a series of twelve injections each year, at a cost of between £15 and £20, in order to maintain youthful vigour.

The owner of this laboratory is a man who was formerly a consulting and mining engineer. Until 1929 he had no interest in science outside his own profession.

He was then in Paris, connected with a large engineering concern. And quite by accident he stumbled upon the thing that was to alter his whole life.

A young scientist who had been experimenting with animal glands ordered some precision instruments from the firm. He left with them some of his charts and graphs, and the engineer, mildly interested, talked with him for a few minutes.

"He was alone in Paris," he told me, "and he became a frequent visitor to my home.

"He was engrossed in his research, and confident that, once he had found the perfect formula, his fortune would be made.

"But it was not until he had successfully treated a member of my family that I became seriously interested.

"Mind you, he had not discovered the real thing. He was, how shall I put it, running around the edge of a circle, but the germ of the idea was there."

MESSENGERS OF ENERGY AND VITALITY.

Eventually the two parted company, and there the story might well have ended. But by this time the engineer had been thinking over the problem for himself.

"You see," he explained, "the whole secret lies in the successful stimulation of our ductless glands. Health, vitality and life itself depend upon their activity.

"When we grow old the machinery of our bodies is not worn out. There has simply been a decline in the output of the internal secretions of our gland.

"These secretions, known as hormones, run like messengers through the blood stream, carrying energy and vitality to the whole body."

He paused to light a cigarette, and then, pacing his study, began to tell me how he began his own experiments.

The scientist had used no discrimination in obtaining animal gland material for his injections. He had bought it haphazard from slaughterhouses.

"But my idea was that different glands from different animals must have varying powers," he went on. "Why, for instance, was it possible for the homing pigeon to cover long distances that another bird could not?

FIRST TEST.

"And so the research was specialised.

"I was convinced, too, that the secret of the essences was to recover them in such a form and manner that their full vitality was retained."

Experiments began in Germany, France, Belgium and England and the scientists and doctors working for him discovered many interesting things.

Then found for instance, he says, that glands taken from Norfolk and Suffolk rabbits gave perfect results while those from Kent, Surrey or Sussex rabbits were useless. The same facts were true of the special breeds of pigs, calves, and other animals and birds with which they were experimenting.

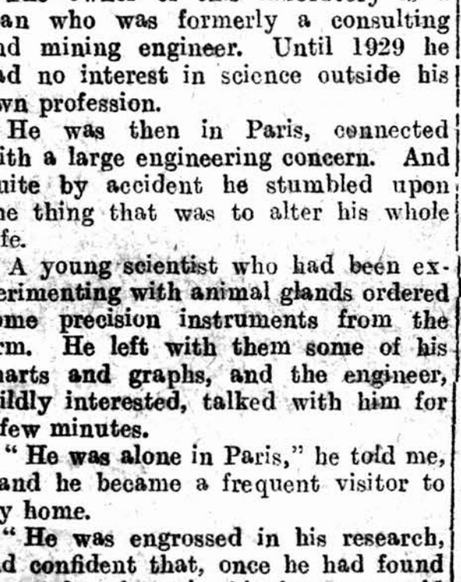
Their experiments also proved that the idea that the gland essences should be recovered in their most potent form was sound.

He told me that it was this specialisation which gave this particular form of treatment the lead over others.

When the time came for the first human tests to be made, he, himself, was the subject. The results were satisfactory, and later a Harley-st. man began making other human tests for him.

He experimented, not only with the essence used for rejuvenation, but with other formulae for all kinds of ailments, and the results proved that four years of research had not been wasted.

People well known in Britain and all over the world have taken the treatment and have benefited greatly.



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THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNIST

Doctrine Of Equality

The Rev. Etienne Watts, rector of All Saints', Manchester, stated the point of view of the "Christian Communist" in an address to the Manchester University Ethical Society. An examination of the facts of the universe showed, he said, that there was in it a certain order, of which the succession of the seasons was an example, and a general tendency in a certain direction. Was there a purpose in this order? Mr. C. E. M. Joad had said that purpose arose in the course of evolution, but that there was no primary purpose. Others held that there was no purpose at all.

The speaker believed that there was a purposive mind in the universe; such a purposive mind, which was referred to by the word "God," must be expressed in matter, as the mind of the artist was expressed in his work. In other words, the purpose of God must be expressed in the development of humanity; members of the Catholic Crusade (to which group Mr. Watts belongs) applied themselves to discovering the purpose, and to furthering the organisation of society in accordance with it. They were able to form conceptions of what was right and what was wrong, and they brought a standard of values to the examination of society.

They saw man as a brotherhood. "In the Christian view men are, in status if in no other way, equal," said Mr. Watts. "There is a general tendency towards the development of comradeship between men. Without comradeship, indeed, there can be no peace on earth, no cessation of war or of insane competition. Self-sacrifice is a necessity. Such a comradeship and equality of status are our communism.

"If we examine the present social system we find that the product of labour is divided into rent, interest, and wages. Profit may be regarded as a form of interest. Interest is a thing which the Church has forbidden and should forbid to-day. Once you admit the capitalist system, however, you must admit interest. We say it is the business of the Christian religion to work in common and to live in common."

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DEFECTS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

The competition this time is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it.

Each of the pictures on this page marked A, B, C has some defect. The series on the opposite page marked 1, 2, 3 show what the defect is.

For instance the key hole of the box in picture "G" is in the wrong position and No. 5 on the right depicting a key hole indicates where the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against "G" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the same before 24th April 1935 observing the following rules :—

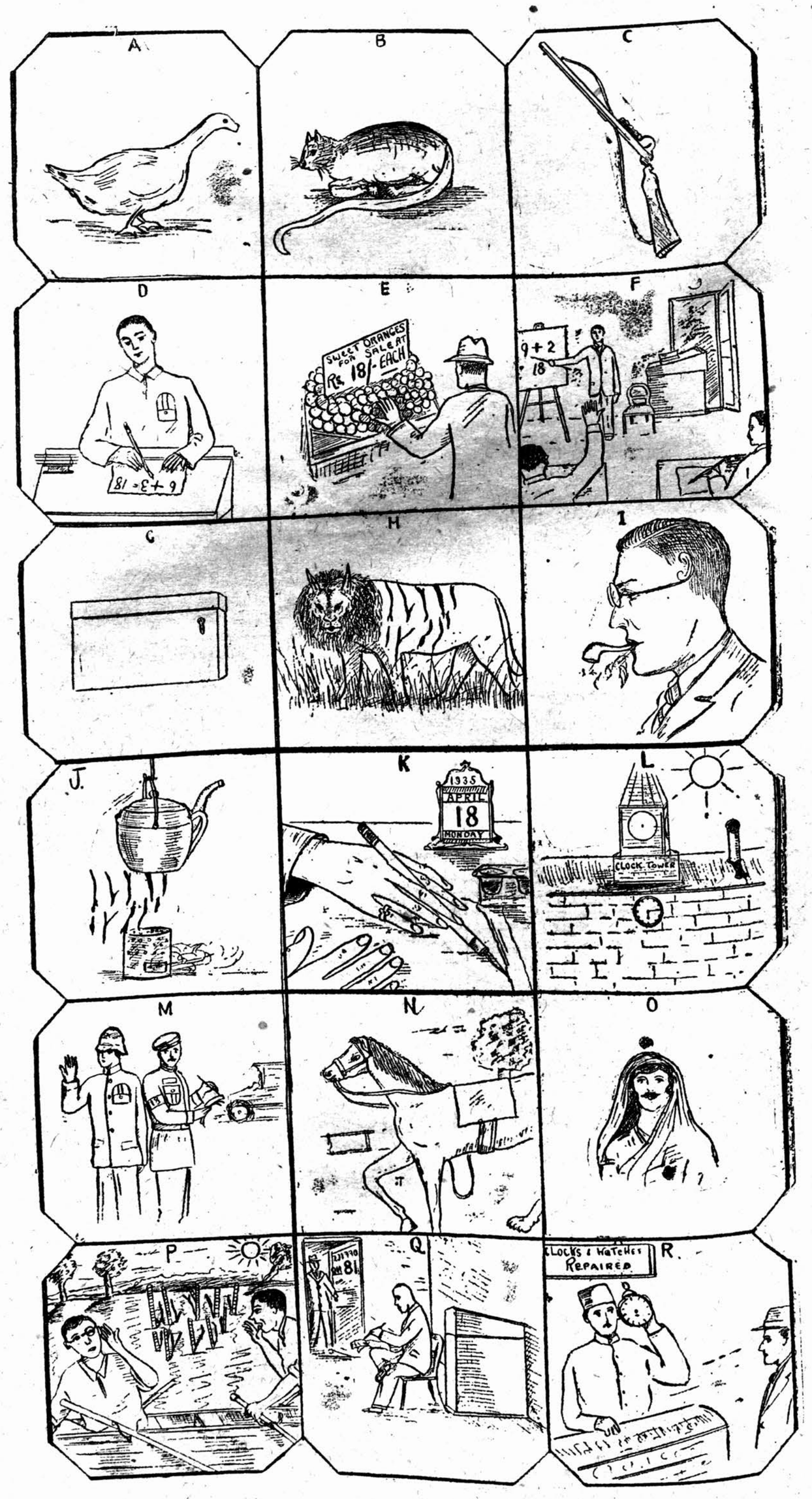
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A. HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.



DEFECTS COMPETITION

(Continued)

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

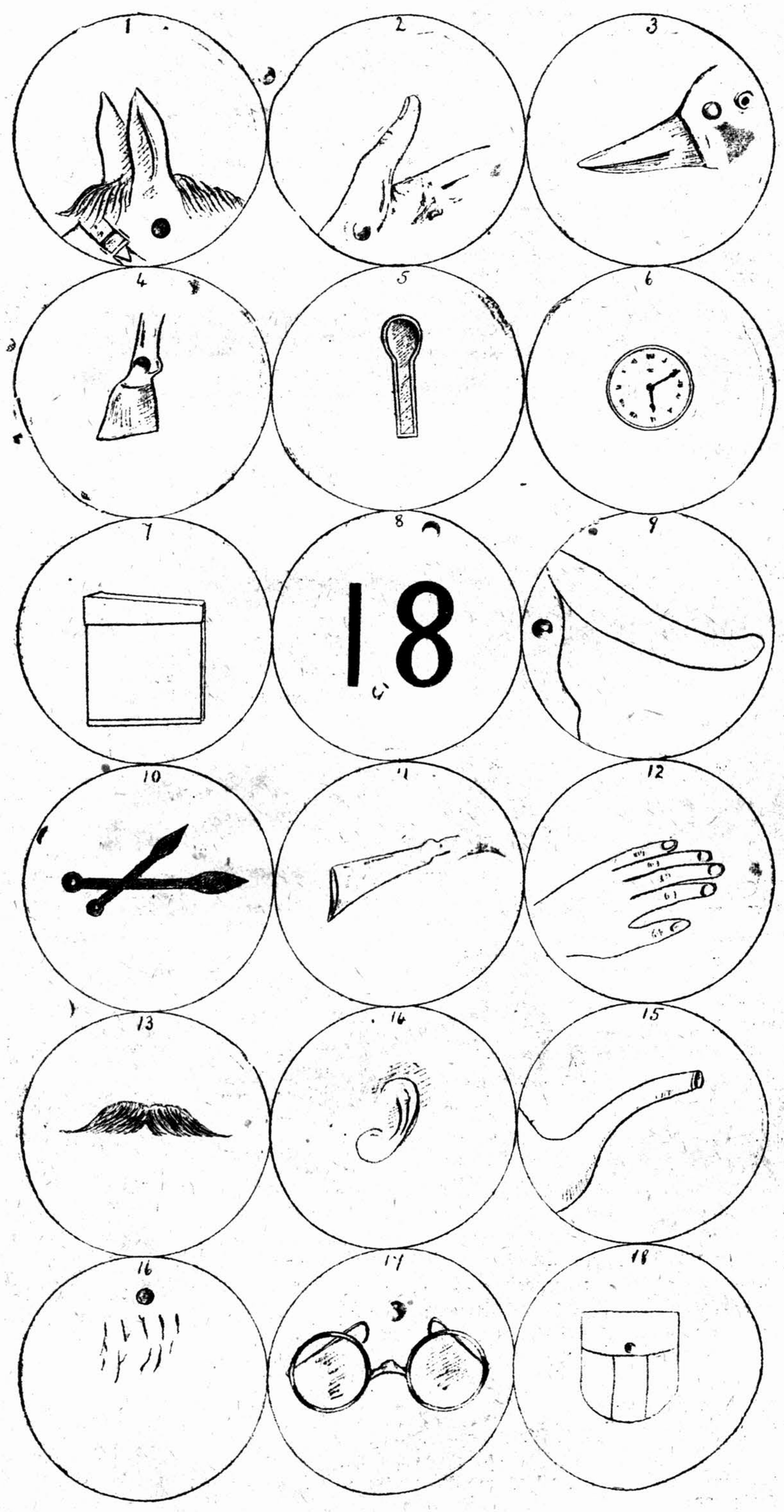
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 24th April 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle, Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 5th May 1935.



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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 24th. April 1935.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

A NOVELIST ON WRITING OF BOOKS

Arnold Bennett's Unclaimed £5 Note

Mr. Cecil Roberts, the novelist, described some aspects of the work of an author when he spoke at the opening of the new library department of Kendal, Milne, and Co., Manchester.

Mr.Robert said he had often been asked how he contrived the plots of his stories. There were times when one felt one's inventiveness was drying up, but one could never really come to the end of the thread of narrative so long as the brain was bright and could build. There were different methods of operation. Some novelists went round with a notebook and put down everything they saw. In others the process of observation was almost subconscious. They appeared not to be noticing what they saw, but when they came to write they found an enormous amount of knowledge had been stored up.

It was always a surprise for an author to see people reading oneof his books. Mr. Roberts said he had once seen Arnold Bennett handlinag well-worn five-pound note. Bennett explained that fifteen years before he had determind to give the note to the first person he saw reading one of his seven-and-sixpenny novels. He had had to carry the note about ever since.

He believed that the work of every novelist who knew his job was true as far as the author himself was concerned. If the imaginative character that was being created was not a creature of real flesh and blood for the author, it could not carry conviction to the mind of the reader. Success was not achieved by some kind of trick or freak. It was the result of constant effort. The first duty of the novelist was to say a thing so clearly that his reader had not got to feel that he was in an intellectual hurdle race in order to get to the meaning. A book written by an author who had taken pains to write clearly was like a well-laundered tablecloth, ironed out so smooth that there was no crease in the texture when it was put on the table for an evening's entertainment.

Mr. Roberts recalled an episode from a lecture tour in America. He arrived at a women's meeting in Detroit and was announced as "Lord Cecil Roberts—fresh from his triumphs at Geneva." The subject on which he had been invited to speak was "Eight British novelists," but rather than distress the chairman he lectured for an hour on the work of the League of Nations—and left Detroit as quickly as he could.

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If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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WHAT PLANNING CAN ACHIEVE

THE UNITED TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE U. S. S. R.: By K. N. Tverskoi: Published by Victor Gollancz Ltd. Price 3/6 net.

This is the tenth of the series of "The New Soviet Library," which the publishers have organised. Each of the stries deals with one particular aspect of the development of Soviet Russia. The books in the series are written by leading Soviet experts and seek to explain and describe the entire Soviet system and method in economic, political, social and artistic life. But for the success of the Socialist Reconstruction in that land, such interests in its methods of socio-political economic organisation would never have been evinced. The present venture, therefore, is a tribute that a firm of publishers pays to those principles which were an anathema to many till very recent times. No doubt books on Soviet life and labour have become the best sellers, particularly so since the world crisis set in six years ago. The books of the "New Soviet Library" are not meant to be propagandist. The purpose of these books is to explain or rather, to report the actual application of methods and principles of the new economy in the building up of the U. S. S. R. which alone seems to have proved to be invulnerable to the reactions of the economic crisis.

The present book deals with the problem of the transport industry of Russia. In it the author, who is the director of the Transport Section of the Council of People's Commissaries, discusses the entire question of transport as it presented itself when the Communists took over the country after the Revolution and show how it has since developed. He also discusses the question of its further development in accordance with increasing needs of the country. To a reader of the book, it must appear as a conflict between "Plan" or "No Plan." It will also raise the question of Social ownership, control and direction as against private ownership, control and direction of so vital a part of the life of any country

To Sir James Grigg who revels in attacking Congress economics as Communistic, and, therefore, beneath governmental notice, the book will be challenge and an answer. If only the Congress had clarified its economic policy and principles! To the Commerce Member and his colleagues of the Railway Board who make dubious taxation proposals as revealed in the discussions on the "Road-Rail" controversy, the "United Transport System of the U. S. S. R." must recommend itself. More than these, our legislators in the Councils and Assembly who grope for effective answer to the exponents of economic fallacies will do well to understand those principles which by correct and planned application have defied the hideous economic Moloch which has created so much panic and disequilibrium all the world over except in Russia. One would wish that somebody made a present of this little volume to the Finance and Commerce Members of the Government of India and the Finance Members of the Provincial Governments. What appears to be cut-throat competition between the different limbs of the transport system in India is the result of "no plan" and race for private profits. The Soviet method shows how what seems to be mutually competitive and destructive can be harmonised in the larger interests of the economic development of a country. Such books as the one under review, though a mere narrative of the actual facts and the processes of development, are the best propagandists, for they appeal not to the passion, but to the intelligence of the people.

ROMANCE AND FANTASY

CONFUCIUS IN TAIL COAT. By Maurice Dekobra. T. Werner Laurie & Co., London.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. By Vincent Starrett. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London.

NO POPPIES IN FLANDERS. By George C. Foster. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London.

This is not fiction; neither is it what lies at the bottom of the well, according to our good friend, the jesting Pilate, who would not stop for an answer. Rather is it a bizarre punch, a happy and undisguisedly fantastic dose of what leaves a decided taste in the mouth. Truth and romance, reality and phantasy, what is together with what might be,—this is the motif all these books have in common.

Dekobra, after an absence which one cannot help feeling is a trifle too prolonged, returns to the fray with an account of modern China. His journeys through that land of mandarins are a source of perpetual wonderment: during most of these, he is surrounded by a circle of remarkable characters whom only Dekobra could have got together in one place. Slightly cynical and blase, this account of China is different from the others in that it is at least a sympathetic and sincere apprcach to what is admittedly a difficult problem. For those, however, who would look to it for a "solution" of this problem the book would have something of a disappointment in store.

The private life of the master sleuth-hound of English fiction is sought to be pieced together from the available Conan Doyle evidence in Vincent Starrett's latest book. Did the great Sherlock Holmes ever fall into love? Or were such mundane things far below the notice of this inductive giant? What habits had he? Was he really—oh, horror of horrors—a drug fiend? Where was he born and where, oh, where, if anywhere, did he imbibe the elements of three R's? These and many other scarcely less intriguing questions are exhaustively dealt with here; and all Holmes fans have a veritable vademecum to consult how!

The last one of this triology is a reflection on the might-have-beens, on what the course of history would have been had it not been for the Serajevo murders. If Ferdinand's hopes had not been dashed to the ground in that unhappy contretemps, Europe would have had a different experience. It would be unjust to the writer to specify here exactly what that experience would have been; it is sufficient to say that it is visualised in this book with a great deal of ingenuity and imagination. A very delectable story that obtrudes no moral, mourns no errors and is withal a thoroughly thought-provoking tale.

P.

(Continued from page 16).

RECENT FICTION

TERROR SHIP. By Charman Edwards.
BRAVE FOLLY. By Laura Whetter.
THE LADY ON THE PLAIN. By Harold Blindloss.
(Published by Ward, Lock & Co., London).

The first two of these three novels deal with action on board a ship: in one case, a Chinese junk, in another the "Berengaria." "Terror Ship," narrating the ordeals in China seas of a tramp steamer, is a thrilling tale with plenty of very entertaining, if slightly long-winded, dialogue. The style is racy without being undignified and one has the feeling of being squarely treated in the end. Compared with this, "Brave Folly" seems a bit prosaic and ordinary but its recompense lies in its interplay of emotions and sentiments. It is a straightforward story such as can, and presumably does, happen to everyday folks and has therefore a certain homely appeal. Blindloss' romance deals as usual with the country the writer knows best; Canada, with its long trails and its he-men struggles, has always a degree of fascination for some readers and to such this latest addition to the literature of that land should prove a very welcome entertainment. One cannot however help wishing that both the descriptions and conversations in the story were a little less prolix. As they are, he would be a brave man who did not skip a large part of them!

P.

Agatna Christie's Latest Creation

PARKER PYNE INVESTIGATES: Agatha Christie.

Mr. Parker Pyne the latst creation of Agatha Christie is a very likeable personality, with a bold head. He is keen to make you happy, that is his business, and he does it in very remarkable and interesting ways. He is not a criminal sleuth he is rather a self-satisfied individual with some facile formulae for the solution of life's evils. His office furniture consists of a gigo lot, Mr. Claude Luttrell for middle aged wives, and Madeleine de Sara for discontented Soldiers who find England too tame. Unlike our advertisers he is not meant for princes and rich men only. Mr. Parker Pyne's announcement is cryptic and democratic:—

Are you happy? If not consult. Mr. Parker Pyne, 17, Richmond Street. Well if you are not happy, Agatha Christie's book is bound to entertain you.

R. V.

Air Service In India

"INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS GAZETTE". March, 1935.

Everybody interested in aviation will find this gazette a useful publication. The article on "The Speed of British Commercial Aircraft" is worth a perusal. The get-up of the journal is excellent.

Daylight After Sundown

(Continued from page 12)

their first electric street lights, when 20 arc lights illumined Broadway from 14th to 34th. Said the "New York Sun": "There was no excitement in crowded Broadway as the lights blazed up, for nobody could take in the entire view at one time!" Wherever the new lights were introduced, public enthusiasm reached a high pitch.

But the country as a whole did not accept electric street lighting immediately, since, for street lighting, gas lights offered decided advantages. Gas burners, though less brilliant than the arcs, diffused light in all directions, while the arc light was concentrated directly below the lamp. To remedy this, concerns obtaining public contracts put arc lights—often in clusters—on towers as much as 200 feet in height.

General Electric Company, organised in 1892, brought a number of arc-lighting systems under single control. One of its first efforts to serve central stations was development of a light more suitable for street lighting. Its arc light, whose glass chimney emitted light horizontally, rather than vertically, offered real competition even to gas lights using the brilliant, economical Welsbach mantle. In 1894-5, New York was using 2700 arcs; Brooklyn nearly as many. Chicago had 1300, Boston 2300, Detroit 1500.

But gas lighting held its popularity until a practicable filament electric light, more convenient than either gas or electric arcs, appeared.

Street lighting by electricity suffered a short-lived setback in 1911, when "high-pressure" gas lights were demonstrated in New Haven's business section. Onlookers, deeply impressed, found them superior to anything electricity had yet offered. Unable to compete with the new lights, electric central-station operators rushed to the Company's Lynn factory and demanded to be shown, when word came that General Electric had developed a new lighting unit.

"THE WHITE WAY"

General Electric's new unit, on display within 48 hours in New Haven, swept competition aside, its exceptionally pure, white light illuminating the facades of the buildings. New Haven thereupon adopted the electric lights and its brilliant highway was christened "The White Way."

Soon, every day either had a "White Way," or was planning to have one. San Francisco's "Path of Gold" became famous, as did the brilliancy of State Street Chicago.

Progressive merchants found that they had to increase the intensity of the lighting of their signs and display windows, to vie with the brilliancy of the street lights. New York's "Great White Way" is but one of many, whose striking illumination is the result of this effort of private business to compete with public lighting.

If loquacious Sam'l Pepys, making his way home in the light of a neighbour's link, could have been transported to this day and age and set down after nightfall in the heart of Times Square —or for that matter, in the least of America's "White Ways," it is quite safe to say that, for words would have failed the resourceful diarist!

A USEFUL BOOK

"PREPARATORY MACHINES, COTTON WEAVING, YARN TESTING ETC." By B. B. Joshi, L.T.M.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the textile literature is receiving some attention from young technicians like Mr. Joshi. The book under review is one of the very few honourable exceptions in India, though we really require many such books on all different branches of the textile industry having regard to its importance. The author has given much detailed information on all subjects in weaving department such as winding, warping, both high speed and the ordinary, sizing, construction of loom sley, automatic looms yarn testing etc. He has taken great pains to collect many useful figures and data under actual mill conditions and has drawn some instructive conclusions, which can be taken advantage of, especially by the budding technicians who otherwise will find it rather difficult to bring together such a wealth of information. Mr. Joshi, in addition to having brought together the results of his many experiments in his mills, has also given the benefits of his reading of many foreign technical journals in connection with some cost statistics for ordinary and high speed winding and warping machines. But the figures given as well as those quoted from the Textile Tariff Board Enquiry Committee of 1927 in connection with automatic weaving in India are more or less hypothetical and to-day at any rate they are absolutely out of date as the automatic looming, especially in Japan, America and Italy has made very good progress resulting in reduced cost of production of cloth. In fact the progress of automatic looming in the above countries has been revolutionary, but that is not the case in England. To-day there is already one mill in India where one weaver attends to 16 looms on coarse cloth. In other respects the book has been well written and it may be recommended to all technicians. The author does deserve hearty congratulations from all his professional brethren.

G. V. P.

A History Of Human Protest

(Continued from Page 13.)

April 1st and 20th May 1795; but the armies were away fighting the foreigners, and the armed middle classes put an end to the last of the leaders of the mountain. The last attempts of the people to overthrow the Girondists were made in May 1796 under the Revolutionary communist Babeuf and one more on September 9th without success. On the eve of his arrest Babeuf commited suicide.

The Directory, that hideous rule of the middle classes was established in November, 1795 and it suffered its first defeat on September 4, 1797. On 9th November, 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte carried out his "coup detat" and national representation was completely suppressed by the new proletarian leader of France. On 18th May 1804, he became Emperor. Thus ended the Revolution.

Birth Of New France

In a revolution events march quickly. The oath of the Tennis Court was a fresh dream, the bones of Louis XVI had hardly dried, and a new Emperor was on the throne of France. The Revolution had failed? Napolean was the Emperor of a New and Resurrected France. The peasants were no more feudal slaves, the people were no more crushed by starvation into weakness and cowardice. A new strength was born, was born of suffering, misery and want, which shook the world from Moscow to Egypt and every European monarch tottered on his throne. The soldiers of France, inspired by new hopes, carried the banner of the Revolution from land to land into Switzerland, Italy Spain, Belgium, Holland and Germany and even England was not free of the influence of new ideas. If Napoleon had not taken the way of Mussolini, the history of the world would have been different. Any way the great soldier fell and France was defeated, a single nation fighting the whole of Europe. He was not defeated by any British Duke or a German commander, but he was defeated by the invincible forces of Nature in league with the financiers.

And after that memorable and terrible defeat France remained, not a broken nation but the wealthiest country in Europe, Agriculture flourished, men enjoyed their happiness in liberty, and if the great sin of the "Colonies"—of the French Congo Madagascar and Morrocco had not stained its history, it would have remained an ideal nation for the world. It is true a Louis XVIII came back to wear the crown, but he was a monarch without a throne. Feudalism was dead. Absolute monarchy was dead. To an extent there was liberty, fraternity, equality. The Revolution had won, the Revolution of 1848 was to make the foundation secure. The Revolution, however, could not achieve the ideal because a new obstacle to human progress was only in its birth pangs. With the fall of feudalism in France we emerge into the whirling cataract of capitalism. It is only the strength developed out of the Revolutions that has enabled to face the compition of Industrialisation, else she would not have remained on the map of the world, the present director of almost half of Europe.

SUMMER IS COMING

Would you sit down and fold your hands prepared to silently suffer the heat? No. You would get ready for it by using this fore-knowledge and your intelligence and provide yourself with cooling devices or go to the hills. Similarly USE THE FOREKNOWLEDGE THAT ASTROLOGY OFFERS and learn your favourable periods so that you can take advantage of them and avoid adverse indications. Send your Date of Birth along with a Postal Order for Rs. 2 only, when I will send you MONTHLY AND WEEKLY Directions for the REST of 1935. The Reading describes in detail with exact dates and days your Profession, Finance, Health, Social, Domestic and all other important occurrences. Write at once.

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The March Of Science

PLAN TO VIEW MOON MORTALS

If there are human beings on the moon, they would be visible in a giant reflecting telescope which Dr. John C. Hostetter, director of research for the Corning Glass works, declares can be built when science demands it.

Speaking before the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Hostetter, silicon chemist whose efforts brought about the successful observatory, said a telescope strong enough to make objects five feet in diameter plainly visible on the moon can be built.

Dr. Hostetter added that while such an instrument is not even contemplated at the present time, the experience gained in casting the reflectors of 200 inches each recently makes him certain that one 300 feet in diameter could be cast. This, he added, would doubtless bring objects on the moon more than five feet in diameter into the astronomer's vision.

Weather Forecaster Invented

Basing his calculations on the theory that nature repeats itself in cycles, Mr. James C. Brown, has invented a simple machine which, he contends, will eventually revolutionize weather forecasting methods and save gigantic losses such as are now suffered from storms and droughts.

The inventor claims that the machine will upset many accepted scientific theories of the present day. He will shortly submit his invention to the research departments of the American Government, for exhaustive tests.

Mr. Brown believes that the instrument could be placed in the weather bureau's stations all over the world. "It is not complicated, is simple to maintain, and its records are exact," he said.

RIBS ARE REMOVED FROM WOMAN'S NECK

A recent operation in Parramatta Hospital, was on a woman of 30, who had two ribs in her neck, one of which the doctors removed.

She had the usual 12 on each side up to the chest bone, but the extras were at the back and sides of her neck.

She had never been troubled before, but paralysis suddenly commence in the arms and hands, and an X-ray picture revealed the abnormality.

The operation lasted about three hours, and was a most delicate one.

The knife had to be guided slowly and surely beneath many nerves, and very close to the spine.

The rib was removed, and the patient recovered the full use of one arm. The other surplus rib will be taken out in a few days.

"Cases of ribs growing in the neck are extremely rare," said a Macquarie Street specialist recently.

"One of the peculiarities of these freak growths is that they do not affect the person until adult life."

COUPLE OF 120 LIVING HAPPILY

Stoyan Krastanoff and his wife Pena who were both discovered living happily together in the village of Ogradiste, near Sofia.

They have three daughters and one son living; but their grandchildren and great grandchildren number about 100. Both are in very good health although Pena finds a housework a little tiring at the age of 120.

Stoyan is as fit as ever and takes his daily constitutional. His eyesight is still quite good, but his memory for recent events is not very strong.

He clearly recollects the event of his early life when the Turks ruled the land. For 12 years, he was mayor of his village and talks proudly of those days.

Asked how he managed to live so long, Stoyan said he had not taken any particular care of himself. He ate drank and smoked like any other man-and had lots of hard work in his youth.

A SIXTH SENSE TESTED

Astonishing Results: Projected Thought

Astonishing results have been achieved at Duke University, North Carolina, from the most elaborate series of researches into the mystery of mental telepathy ever attempted.

More than one hundred thousand separate experiments have been made under rigorous conditions, and those responsible have been so careful not to advance extravagant claims that the news of their work is only just beginning to trickle out.

The results seem to show not only that human beings have powers of reading thought and of seeing objects far beyond the range of their eyes, but that these gifts are much more widespread than the most ardent believer in telepathy has imagined.

The experiments also appear to show that this faculty can be developed in people who do not manifest it when they are first tested. This strange power latent in men and women does not weaken with distance as do other forms of energy, light and wireless waves for example, but a number of tests indicate that it actually grows stronger.

The Duke experimenters claim to have shown that thought can wing its way through space. It is believed that they are also on the eve of demonstrating that thought can be projected through the "time dimension." A number of tests point to this, but so far the conclusions have not been published.

ANALYSING PREMONITIONS.

All of us have heard stories of odd premonitions, of "hunches," of persons who have dreamt of the death of a loved one on the other side of the world of friends who have been moved by a common thought, of men and women who appear to have had divinations of great disasters. The Duke experiments have sought to apply scientific methods to this sixth sense and to explore its possibilities.

This may be the start of an adventure of modern science even more fascinating than the quest of the secret of the atom or the attempts to find the last frontier of the starry universe.

These tests have been carried out under the sponsorship of a man well known in Great Britain, Professor William McDougall, formerly of Harvard and earlier of Oxford, now head of the Department of Psychology at Duke. Dr. J. B. Rhine, associate professor of the department, who has been directly responsible for the experiments, has supplied me with a number of reports on his studies and, it is from these that the following material is drawn.

YOU MAY BE TELEPATHIC.

Most of the trials were made with what are known as Zener Cards. These are in sets of five, bearing diagrams respectively representing a circle, a rectangle, a plus sign, a star, and two wavy lines. In the 100,000 experiments Dr. Rhine carefully differentiated between telepathy (the perception of thoughts by non-sensory means) and clairvoyance (direct perception of objects by non-sensory means).

As used in these trials, the latter term had no connection with spiritualism, and it was never suggested that any supernatural agencies were at work. If the sender of the message mentally visualises an object and the receiver or percipient obtains results that seem beyond bounds of chance, then telepathy is indicated. If objects, such as Zener Cards, are apparently perceived by the mind without the aid of the senses, then clairvoyance is suggested.

According to the Duke tests, there is the strongest likelihood that he or she possesses latent telepathic powers that have never been awakened. Dr. Rhine thinks it is safe to say that the majority of human beings possess these faculties, and it is possible tha all of us may have them.

Mr. R. Rajaram, who is aged only 16, is stated to be the Youngest Indian to obtain Pilot licence for in and around the city of Madras.

AN INTERMITTENT FACULTY.

Half the graduate students of the Duke Psychology Department showed what Dr. Rhine calls "extra-sensory perception" to a significant degree. Out of 77 persons tested seven alone failed to show the capacity, and it is possible that some of these were inhibited by the nervous disturbance caused by being asked to sit as subjects for experiments in a laboratory.

Eight persons who took part in the greater number of the four years' experiments showed an amazing success when employed almost daily over long periods. The faculty, however, is curiously intermittent and appears to be easily destroyed or clouded. The nervous system seems to be quite definitely involved as drugs either heighten or lower the ability.

For example, a dose of sodium amytal blunts the telepathic edge, while caffeine seems to improve it. Sleep, fatigue and illness lowered the scoring rates, while will power and concentration increased them.

To what degree does pure chance enter into the question? When the Zener Cards are used the mean expectation of chance in guessing right is 5 in 25. Yet some percipients were right 16 times out of 25.

A Novelist On Buying And Borrowing Books

Mrs. Ethel Boileau, the novelist, spoke on "Books to buy and books to borrow" when she delivered one of the series of addresses arranged by Messrs. Kendal, Milne, and Co., in Manchester in connection with the opening of their new circulating library.

Unlike some writers, she said, she thought that public and circulating libraries were valuables. Nowadays there were 15,000 books published in Britain every year; 15,000 authors filled with a probably mistaken urge for creation. This was different from the daysr when a book by a well-known autho was an eagerly awaited event, and when Scott had been paid as much as £30,000 in advance royalties for a book. Among this huge number how was unknown author to make himself known? The libraries circulated his books and enabled them to reach people who would not otherwise have found them.

"I do not think, however," she said, "that the public library should supplant the individual's collection of books. Everyone should have a private library. In acquiring one he should begin with the classics. Modern literature should not be omitted since it reflects the thoughts of our own time It is in the selection of modern books t' buy that the library is of value to us.o

HEN INSTINCT IS LAID BARE

The characteristic instinct of hens to "broodiness" or the wish to cluck and set on eggs has been discovered, according to an announcement of the American Association for the advancement of science.

This represents the first discovery ever made of the real nature and source of an instinct.

Dr. Oscar Riddle, Dr. Robert W. Bates and Dr. Ernest M. Lahr of the Carnegie Institution conducted the experiments.

It was found that injections of prolactin, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland in the head, into normally laying hens stopped their laying and caused broodiness, a hen and bird instinct.

Injection of prolectin induced roosters to go around clucking instead of crowing. They refused to set, however.

"The new thing learned," said Dr. Riddle, "is that the effects of this hormone are all intimately concerned with the feeding and care of the young.

"Instincts are the material of which much behaviour is made. The conscious behaviour of man is no exception. The extent to which consciousness itself was gradually evolved from the elements of simple ancestral instinctive behaviour yet to be learned."

Manchukuo To Introduce New System Of Tele-photo

Tele-photograph, the ultra-modern mode of sending photographs through the air, will be introduced into Manchuria. The Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph company will initiate a tele-photo service in the near future between Dairen and Hsin-king, later extending the facility between Manchuria and Japan.

The new service, now popular in the Occident, was recently experimented with and gave gratifying results between Japan and Formosa. The MTT is convinced of the utility of telephoto service in this extensive country, as time and distance are annihilated by the new device.

Telegrams written in "kanbun" (ideographs) can be very conveniently sent by the tele-photo method.

FORMULA FOR VITAMIN B

Columbia University announced discovery of the chemical formula of Vitmin B, an epochal step toward preservation of health.

B Is the nerve vitamin, without which nerves go to pieces. The discovery gives hope of more effective treatment of nerve disorders.

It also promises an improved approach to some of the puzzles of insanity, for vitamin B is in use experimentlly at the Elgin, Ill., State Hospital for the Insane as a remedy for dementia praecox, one of the most widespread forms of insanity.

The importance of the Columbia discovery lies in the fact that vitamin B can soon be synthesized in pure form, that is, artificially produced from the chemicals which compose it.

Until now vitamin B has been available only from foodstuffs such as tomatoes, spinach, legumes, eggs, yeast, liver, kidney and other glandular tissues. Its extraction was difficult and it has not been obtained entirely pure.

Synthesis will produce the pure vitamin, and it is expected to do so in virtually unlimited quantities.

The formula was discovered by Robert R. Williams of Columbia, who has worked on the problem for 20 years.

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Nature Of Radio Waves

Every Colour Of Light Has Its Characteristic Frequency

By Gabriel

The remarkable experiments of Marconi, which conclusively proved that radio waves could function effectively as a vehicle for sending messages to far off lands, opened up one of the most alluring chapters in the science of electrical engineering.

It was in fact the brilliant success of these experiments that ushered in the modern era of Radio communication. That these radio waves which are electrical in nature, could exist theoretically was shown by that eminent English contemporary Clarke Immediately following these theoretical deductions of Maxwell, came the experimental verification of their reality, by Henrick Hertz, a German scientist of great repute. However, it was Marconi *alone, who with his* rare and bold imagination conceived the very brilliant idea of exploiting these electro-magnetic waves to transmit signals from one place to another, merely through space, without the aid of connecting wires. To-day the theory of radio waves is in a state of being crystallized.

Even though the practical aspects of the science of radio waves has been developed to a very remarkable degree of perfection, the theorising about it done so far has constantly been the subject of scientific criticism and controversy. The theory of radio waves, to day is not so very precise and authoritative, as to be unchangeable, and much research has yet to be done on that subject. In fact, the assailable points in the theory offer illimitable scope of research to the radio physicist; and it is, perhaps, this very alluring possibility that has made the subject of Radio Waves, so popular with them. That is not all. The subject of Radio Waves has seized upon the imagination of even the layman. When he is told that these mysterious waves, which are flung out in space from hundreds of antennae, day in and day out, create violent agitations in that vast ocean of all-pervading ether, and that day and night they vibrate right through his very flesh and blood, his imagination is set aglow. Often the curiosity begotten of this strange reality, actuates him either to take up seriously the study of radio waves or at least moves him to look upon the subject with real interest.

Nature Of Radio Waves

One great difficulty in comprehending the subject of radio wavcs lies in the fact that these waves are isible and that there properties are invy apparent from the effects they onl produce. It has been pointed out in the previous article that radio waves are electro-magnetic or electrical in nature. The meaning of the wave-length, and the frequency of a wave-motion and the relation that exists between these two have also been made quite clear to the reader. However we might do well to recapitulate this particular relation. If letter (lamda) represents the wave-length, letter (n) represents the frequency, and (v) represents the velocity of the waves, the relation is given by Y || v/n. It has also been shown that these radio-waves are periodic electrical disturbances generated in the hypothetical medium-other, which is supposed to permeate the entire universe. *The fact that these radio-*waves rush across space with the terrific speed of 186,000 miles per second has also been brought to the reader's attention. By virtue of this property, radio-waves cover all earthly distances almost instantaneously. These then sufficiently explain the peculiar nature of radio-waves by virtue of which they travel far and wide, unhindered, even by material obstructions. Strange as it may seem to the Layman, the scientists tell us that there exists no difference whatsoever between the basic physical nature of radio-waves and that of the light waves. That light—light of all colours—is a form of wave-motion through ether, was very successfully theorized and proved by scientists long ago. But a point was reached when certain phenomena could not be explained on the existing theory. It was a crucial moment in the theory of optics. The theory demanded a careful scrutiny and a basic revision. The task was performed by Maxwell. And it was not, until Maxwell by his brilliant mathematical deductions proved the identity between the velocity of light waves and the velocity of electro-magnetic waves, that the theories of light and electricity were linked up.

Electro-Magnetic Waves

Subsequent experimental confirmations established and glorified the truth of Maxwill's discovery; and from that day the light waves have been treated as electrical waves. The seven colours of light that we see in a rainbow,—namely the red, orange yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet—do not differ from one another in their intrinsic physical nature. They are all electro-magnetic waves in aether. All these travel with the velocity of light, or the velocity of electro-magnetic radiation, namely, 186,000 miles per second. Why then do they differ so much from one another? The difference in their properties has been accounted for by the fact that every colour of light has its characteristic frequency. It is the frequencies of different colours of light that give them their distinctive properties. The frequency is the thing. These seven colours comprise what is in science to-day known as the Visible Spectrum of electro-magnetic radiation. The colours in the spectrum are arranged in the following order:—Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The red-end of the spectrum represents the electro-magnetic waves of the lowest frequency in this range of visible light. Violet light has the highest frequency in this range, and the intervening colours have all frequencies in ascending order from red at the one extreme to violet at the other extreme. Electro-magnetic waves having frequencies higher than those of visible light, as well as, the waves having frequencies lower than those of the red light are not visible to the human eye. These invisible waves beyond the violet-end of the visible spectrum are known as the ultra-violet rays, X-rays, Y-rays, Cosmic-rays, etc., each class of waves having a frequency higher than the one preceding. All these are electro-magnetic waves of extremely high frequencies.

Varying In Frequency

Similarly beyond the red-end of the visible—spectrum there exist electro-magnetic waves known as the infra-red rays, Nicholson-rays, etc., each class of waves having a frequency lower than the one preceding. The region of waves beyond the violet-end and that beyond the red-end of the visible spectrum form, as it were, a continuation of one single spectrum of electro-magnetic waves, at either extremes of the visible spectrum. Radio-waves are also electro-magnetic in nature and their place in this electro-magnetic spectrum comes even after the region of Nicholson-rays that is, they are nearly at the extremity of the electro-magnetic spectrum, and their frequencies are lower than those of any other class of waves mentioned above. Radio waves, Nicholson-rays, Infra-red-rays (which are heat waves), visible light waves, ultra violet rays, X-rays, Y-rays, and Cosmic rays, then, so far as their inrinsic physical nature is concerned, are all alike, except that each type of waves differs from the other in its frequency. They all belong to one single family—the family of electro-magnetic radiations. The radio-waves have the lowest order of frequency among all the types of electro-magnetic radiations, that characterise the entire electro-magnetic spectrum. It might suffice to mention the frequency band of radio-waves which ranges from 16 cycles per second to 3,000 kilo-cycles per second, and that of the cosmic-rays, which ranges from 300,000,000,000,000,000 kilo-cycles per second to 300,000,000,000,000,000 kilo-cycles per second, to give an idea about the values of frequencies of these electro-magnetic waves (one kilo-cycle || 1000 cycles). These facts in brief and in broad outlines sum up the intrinsic nature of radio-waves.

(To be continued.)

EPSTEIN STATUE OF CHRIST ON VIEW FOR FIRST TIME: A giant statue of Christ by Epstein, the famous sculptor, was on view for the first time at the Leicester Galleries, London. The statue shows Christ crowned with thorns and bound. It is 11 feet high and portrays the artist's impression of the suffering displayed in Christ's face at the time. The statue is entitled "Behold the Man" and is included in an exhibition of Epstein's works. Photo Shows: "Behold the Man" on view for the first time.

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Broadcast Music Not Inferior

LISTENER CAN ENTER INTO THE SPIRIT OF THE ARTISTE SAYS CRITIC

The idea that mechanically reproduced music must necessarily be inferior to music heard directly in the concert-hall, that at its best it is only a shadow of the "real thing," is, I suppose, natural enough. For long it was perfectly true. But to-day there is really no excuse for it.

Bad listening and bad broadcasting are common enough, and between them are strong enough to make us anxious about the future of music; but the microphone, as such, is blameless.

We have all heard occasional broadcasts astonishing enough in their fidelity to the original to prove that any falling below this standard has nothing to do with radio as a mechanical contrivance, but with the limitations of the people in charge. Bad transmission is not the fault of the superlative electrical apparatus, but of the people controlling that apparatus, who are not radio but corporation officials.

Few listeners, even the most enthusiastic, seem to realise this. Instead of insisting on the technical excellence of reproduction the ardent listener-in, defending his tastes, admits the alleged deficiencies and falls back on dubious ground. Think, he exclaims, of the lonely shepherd on the moors, think of the lighthouse-keeper, of the bedridden and the aged—would you deny them this precious boon?

And having thus justified the wireless as a solace for all who dwell in distant places, he opens wide the windows of his suburban villa, switches on his set and settles down to bridge or a cross-word puzzle or intimad-political discussion while his loute speaker rakes the neighbourhood with a broadside of Beethoven relayed from a half-empty Queen's Hall, 20 minutes distant by bus or Tube.

This is not good enough. It is assumed that in the concert-hall nothing comes between you and the music, and also that one benefits in some unspecified way by sitting among a crowd of fellow citizens. It is assumed that the microphone, the loud-speaker and all the intermediate gadgets put up an impassable barrier between you and the music, writes Edward Crankshaw in the "News Chronicle."

Two more extravagant assumptions than these it would be hard to find. Actually, in a concert hall, one has, nine times out of ten, to struggle towards the music through an unsympathetic fog which is almost tangible.

The fog consists partly of obvious distractions—the glare of lights, the coughing, the rustling of programmes, the fidgeting, the whispering and more than whispering, the clumping boots of latecomers. Partly it consists of sheer discomfort—the hardness and insufficiency of all but the most expensive seats, the draughts, the infringing persons of stout neighbours.

Partly it consists of bad acoustics—in most halls it is ten to one that you will be badly placed from the point of view of hearing. There is all this to come between you and the music—to say nothing of the performers themselves, who are frequently repellent.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

And as for the communal atmosphere—what does it amount to? If you attend the St. Matthew Passion in a cathedral as one of a company of devout listeners your senses will obviously be sharpened by the feeling of community of purpose your mood will be correspondingly receptive and you will come very close indeed to the spirit of Bach.

But such an event is infrequent. In a concert-hall performance of the same work you are far from being at one with the rest of the audience. Although you know that scattered about the hall there are some who have come for the music and the music alone, it is quite plain that many more are there for quite other reasons—as a social duty, out of sheer curiosity, because Bach happens to be temporarily fashionable, is friends of the choir. In short, anything less conducive to close communion with the composer's mind than the environment offered by the average concert-hall it is difficult to imagine.

On the other hand, we have the loud-speaker, isolation and the darkened room (if you listen without concentration it is your fault, not the radio's). There need be nothing at all to distract your attention. By closing the door you shut out the rest of the world, and then you are to all intents and purposes alone with Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, or whoever it may be.

It is alone with a friend that one gets to know him best, not at parties; it is alone with a great musician that one gets to know him best, not in crowded halls.

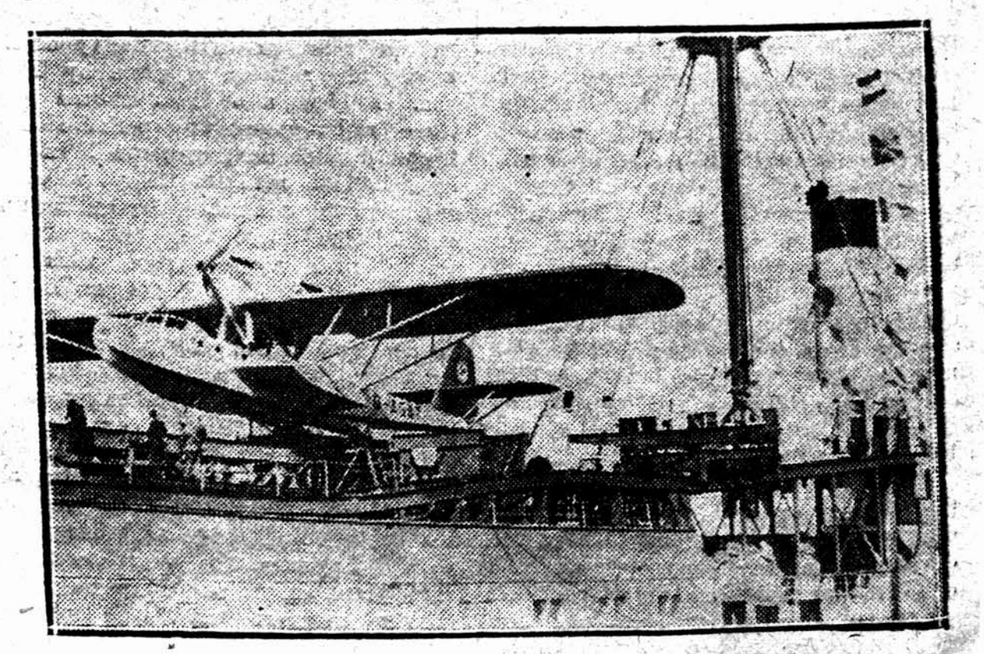
VILLAIN OF THE PIECE.

The loss? There is so little distortion these days, reproduction is so fair, that the main loss is simply that sense of physical exhilaration induced by the living contact of the flesh with the actual sound vibrations. Instead of the brass and the drums in a great climax smashing through one's ears to shake the very matter of one's brain, instead of the vibrations stimulating every fibre of one's body, one receives a symbol. But it is an accurate, all-revealing symbol, instinctively translated into reality by the mind.

I have said nothing about quality of performance. The fact that over the wireless far more people have a chance of hearing first-class performances than in any other way is irrelevant to the main argument.

I am not merely contending that through hearing Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the Jupitor Symphony on the radio one comes closer to Mozart than through hearing an inferior performance in a hall—although even that, apparently, is heretical enough. I go farther and say that it is by no means a foregone conclusion that Sir Thomas in the hall is superior to Sir Thomas through the loud-speaker.

All this, however, applies only to broadcast music as such, not to listeners and studio engineers. The villain of the piece is generally the listener, who proves, often enough, that he is no more capable of being trusted with a loudspeaker than he is with a motor-car.



This giant liner "Schaaben land" will be used as an aerodrome on high seas.

Some mental torture for traffic violators: The first group of Los Angeles traffic violators to receive mental torture by order of Municipal Judge Brand. The group is shown being escorted through the county morgue. They are forced to gaze upon the bodies of traffic victims. Silent, white-faced, some weeping, they saw what they might have done if undeserved luck had not ridden with them when they violated traffic laws. Coroner Frank Nance, with the stick, pointed out body after body with the terse comment "killed by a reckless motorist."

"I Guarded Kings"

(Continued From Page 9).

so it turned out. She went to a State Asylum.

We discovered she had an obsession that Mr. Balfour was over in the States to make the American President change his mind about entering the War and she believed herself to be a sort of modern Judith ordained by the Deity to destroy the Holofernes—Mr. Balfour—whom, she thought, was to bring bloodshed and ruin upon her country.

During my stay at Washington I came into personal contact with President Wilson upon several occasions. He struck me as being a brilliant but a very excitable man. I saw more of him in Paris later on at the Peace Conference, but I remember vividly a conversation that I had with President Wilson in Washington on the subject of crime and police methods.

"As an English Police Official," said president Wilson to me one day. "Tell me what you think of our Police."

"I think they are exceedingly efficient, sir," I replied.

"Do you consider that you Scotland Yard men have anything to learn from us?" he asked with disconcerting directness.

I hesitated.

"If I might presume to answer that, sir," I replied. "I would suggest that our efficiency is attested by the fact that we have a very small number of unsolved crimes, murders particularly. I think that is a test of a police force's efficiency."

"No, you are wrong," said the President. "It is a question of degree of civilisation of the population. In Europe you have a very old civilisation, accustomed to the same laws, the same outlook on life through many centuries. In America we have a much greater problem. We had to absorb a multitude of races, some of them very bad specimens. You have a universal law for rich and poor alike. It is natural. We have to discriminate. We administer the law in one way for good citizens—in another for bad. That is our misfortune but it is necessary. What do you think of our army, so far as you have seen our troops?"

"They look a fine lot of fellows," I replied. "The Allied troops in Flanders will be glad to see them."

The President smiled.

"Are you trying to extract a declaration of policy from me?" he asked—and with his usual genial smile and a flash of his white teeth he nodded, and was gone.

No further serious causes for alarm came until we were on our way back to England. Again the Presidential train took us to the Canadian frontier. Arrived in Canada, Mr. Balfour accepted an invitation to fish with the famous Matapedia Salmon Club. The train placed at his disposal by the Canadian Government was shunted into a siding, while the statesman joined members of the club for an afternoon's fishing.

There, his calm, deliberate, unhurried method of doing all things saved his life—and mine—and that of everybody else on the train.

Special train was due to depart for the port of Halifax at a certain time, but, though Mr. Balfour was respectfully warned that the time had expired, he was enjoying his fishing too much to hurry. A huge freight train steamed up to the station and waited to permit us to get ahead. When it was discovered that Mr. Balfour would be at least another hour with his piscatorial activities, it was decided to let the freighter get on and, if necessary, shunt further along the track to allow us to pass.

The train with its huge engine started up again and crawled through the station, gradually gaining speed, and soon was out of sight. That woud be just about the time that we should have started out ourselves.

An hour and a half later Mr. Balfour and his suite arrived and entered our train. I saw Mr. Balfour safely to bed, and then turned in myself for a much-needed sleep.

I was wakened in the night by the grinding of brakes and the sudden stopping of the train. The jolting was so abrupt and terrific that I knew something untoward had happened!

I slipped on some clothes quickly and dashed out into the corridor, where I collided with a conductor carrying a lamp.

With him I ran two hundred yards along the track and there a horrible sight met my eyes. The freight train was derailed! Its engine was lying upside down in a wheat field by the line! It was a nightmare scene—the red glare, the engine still vomitting shrieking clouds of steam, the shouting men who darted like black imps in the lantern light! The driver and his fireman, and three of the conductors, were killed!

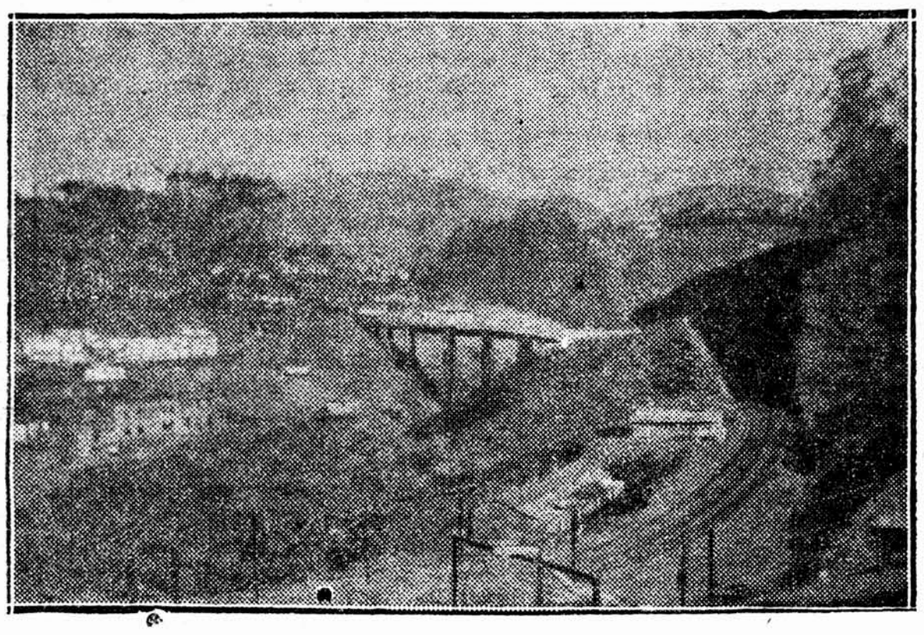
Enquiry showed that the steel pins had been drawn from the 'chairs' fastening the lines to the wooden sleepers. Without doubt it had been intended for the British Mission train. Mr. Balfour's delay had saved us!

(To Be Concluded.)

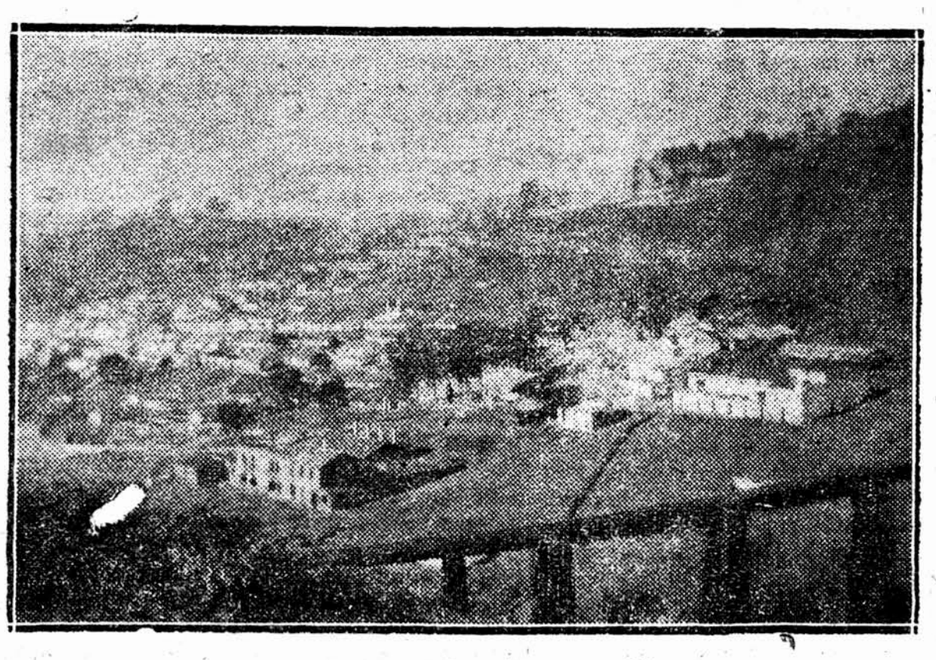
Wellington

A Popular South Indian Sanatorium

Wellington, well-known for its salubrious climate and picturesque scenery, stands at an altitude of 5,700 feet above sea level and is served by the Nilgiri Mountain railway leading to Ootacamund. The town is small, but is densely populated with Madrassi Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. The visitor who gets a view of Wellington from the Railway station often gets an incorrect idea of the town or its people. What appears at first sight as a humourous assemblage of buildings piled up like a toy-shop, with a neat little playground and market square in the centre, is not exactly what Wellington is famous for. This merely represents the crowded part of this beautiful sanatorium, the bazars and the hovels of the poor population. The real Wellington lies in the suburbs, very extensively spread out over deep valleys and hill sides: its beauty is obscured by distance and it is impossible to have a birds-eye-view of the whole of this town.



Another view of Wellington, with the Doddabetta Peak in the background.



View of Wellington Town and Railway Bridge.

THE LAKE, WELLINGTON

GOLF LINKS

At first sight, one finds a very smart little town, narrow, angular roads cutting up the main road from all sides and giving access to the queer little homes built at random on the hill slopes. Walking further along to the North, one gets a fairly good idea of Wellington as a Sanatorium, as one looks at the beautiful residential quarters spread out all over the valleys and slopes. Beautiful little pools spring into view, and the neighbourhood very often contains picturesque gardens and playgrounds. The Golf links at Wellington are one of the best ever seen in any South Indian Sanatorium. The Gymkhana club attracts a very good number of visitors both in and out of season Wellington is a military station, and one can see the very imposing buildings while taking a stroll round the east of the town. An interesting picture-house adds to the pleasure of spending a holiday in this town while the summer season is in full swing.

JAGATHALA VILLAGE

The picturesque village of Jagathala is situated nearabouts Wellington and the casual visitor can see for himself the various oddities and customs prevailing among the natives of Nilgris. Almost the entire countryside contains queer little villages, which one cannot get access to unless he is prepared for a tedious stroll which involves a good deal of climbing and crossing.

The visitor will always do well to arrange for a week's sojourn in Wellington, if he must get the full benefit of living on the Hills, for, when everything is said, it is an experience by itself.

Russia's "Godless" Movement

The Russian "Godless" movement has now about 5,000,000 members, according to Moscow statistics. It publishes ten newspapers and 23 magazines in 14 languages. A total of 37 million pamphlets has been distributed in the "war against religion" and 600 books published. Altogether, 80 Godless museums were opened. In spite of this, Jaroslawsky, head of the organization, has to announce that the campaign in by no means concluded "as religion still carries considerable influence especially in the provinces." In fact, recent reports from Russia confirm that the people take part less than ever before in the Godless meeting and demonstrations. The Russian magazine "Communist Culture" said in an editorial: "We wanted to educate a generation of fighting Godless. But, alas, to-day, after 17 years' Communism, we cannot yet rely on such a disciplined army. The anti-religious youth groups do very little. The methods used so far are insufficient, and our teachers cannot cop with the task. In many schools an aversion to anti-religious teachings is noticeable which cannot be suppressed. It is reported that in some places anti-religious instruction had to be eliminated from the curricula because of lack of interest of the pupils."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Hobo—I can't work by the hour, lady. I'm so fast that if you paid me twice as much as my time is worth, I'd still lose money.

* * * * *

First Cockney Wife (proudly)—"My husband was one of the 'Old Contemptibles."

Second Cockney Wife—"That's nuffin'; all husbands is contemptible."

* * * *

Wife (to husband, who was inquiring what she thought of his speech)—"You did not make the most of your opportunities."

Husband—"What opportunities?"

Wife—"Why, all the opportunities you had of sitting down."

* * * *

A rather stout woman was making herself a nuisance in the big shop, which was holding its annual sale. Nothing, it seemed would suit her, and the unfortunate shop assistant was beginning to get a little weary.

"Haven't you anything ready-made that will fit me?" asked the customer at last.

"Yes; the umbrellas and the handkerchiefs are downstairs, madam," the girl replied.

* * * *

Aunt Maria, a negro cook specializing in molasses cookies, was asked to give her recipe. "It's an easy one," she replied. "Ah takes a cup of flour, more or less, and Ah adds two gullups of molasses." "But," interrupted her questioner, "What are gullups?" "Why, honey, don't you-all know? When you has a jug of molasses and turn it up, the molasses says, 'Gullup,' runs a little more, and then says 'Gullup,' again. Well, Ah takes two of those."

* * * *

A kindly old general, who was an ardent horseman, used to visit the hospital while in an Indian command every Sunday.

"What's your trouble?" he asked a junior officer inmate.

"Fell off my motor-bike, sir," replied the subaltern.

"You would do much better," observed the general, "to sell the nasty, smelly thing and get a good pony. Then you wouldn't be wasting time suffering in hospital."

He turned to the occupant of the next bed. "Well Captain MacIntosh, what's the matter with you?"

"Fell off my horse, sir!" answered the truthful officer.

* * * *

Father—"When I was a young man girls knew how to blush."

Daughter—"What did you say to them?"

* * * *

"Has he changed much?"

"He thinks he has."

"How's that?"

"He's always telling people what a fool he used to be."

* * * *

The earth, says a schoolboy, makes a resolution every 24 hours.

* * * *

Tailor—"When your father sent you for samples of cloth didn't he say what colour and material he wanted?"

Small Boy—"I don't think it matters, sir. He wants them for pen-wipers."

Sweet Young Thing—"Do you sell cocktails?"

Waiter—"Yes, miss."

"Well, bring me a gin and vermin, please."

* * * *

Mrs. Jones—"Your husband is sulking again, I see. What's wrong this time?"

Mrs. Smith—"Oh, it's too silly. Just because I used his new tennis racket to strain the potatoes."

* * * *

Of course, their visitor would come on a Thursday night, when all the shops were closed and there was next to nothing in the house. And, of course, Mr. Podgers would ask him to stay to supper.

With a wait-till-I-get-you-alone expression, Mrs. Podgers sidled up to her husband and whispered, "Don't press him to stay, John. We've nothing in the larder but sausages!"

Mr. Podgers looked serious. He did not like his wife's tone. As they sat down, he turned to their guest and asked, "May I give you some of this sliced sausage, or—or—" He caught his wife's warning eye. Gazing over the almost bare table, he added, "Or not?"

* * * *

A tradesman had difficulty with a doctor who was backward in paying his bills, so he put the matter in the hands of a collector. The man returned looking worried.

"What's the matter?" asked the grocer. "What did the doctor say?"

"Well," replied the collector, "he said I wasn't looking well, examined my tongue, and advised me to stay indoors for a few weeks."

* * * *

"On private business," said Charles to the office-boy, as he handed in his card.

With quaking heart Charles was ushered into the office of the successful business man. Desperately he commented on the weather and other matters; then, realizing that his visit must soon draw to a close, he blurted out his business.

"Want to marry my daughter!" echoed the other, in amazement.

"Yes," answered Charles, swallowing a lump in his throat.

"But my dear fellow, do you realize what it means? My daughter is accustomed to have whatever she wishes so far as money can procure it. You'd never support her."

Charles looked blank.

"Couldn't," he gulped, "couldn't we chip in together?"

* * * *

Teacher—"Now, Robert, can you tell me what human nature is?"

Robert—"Yes, ma'am. It's people 'fore they go into society."

* * * * *

"Dearest Annabelle," wrote Oswald, who was hopelessly in Love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flames for one touch of your little hands.

"I would leap the widest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips.—As always, your Oswald.

"P.S.—I'll be over on Saturday night if it doesn't rain."

The orderly sergeant was making his tour.

"Any complaints?" he boomed.

"This Irish stew's funny," grumbled one soldier

"Oh, is it?" said the sergeant. "Then why ain't you laughin'?"

* * * * *

An English tourist was on his first visit to Naigara Falls, and a guide was trying to impress him with their magnitude.

"Grand!" suggested the guide.

The visitor did not seem impressed.

"Millions of gallons a minute!" explained the guide.

"How many in a day?" asked the tourist.

"Oh, billions and billions!" answered the guide.

The visitor looked across and down and up, as if guaging the flow.

"Runs all night, too, I suppose?" he remarked, nonchalantly.

* * * * *

A somewhat depressed party were returning home from a football match, when one man broke the gloomy silence with the remark—"Poor game! Poor game! Never saw a more uninteresting one in my life."

A bored-looking member of the party, who was sitting in a corner of the compartment, looked up, yawned, and began fumbling in his waistcoat pockets. Then suddenly he sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Great Scot!"

"What's up?" somebody asked. "Lost your watch?"

"Watch be hanged!" cried the exasperated passenger. "I've left my wife asleep in the grandstand, and she's got my return half."

* * * * *

He was running a small hardware store iin a newly-developed district and the wholesale dealers found him backward in payment of his accounts. They sent him letter after letter, each more threatening than the last. Finally they sent their representative down to give him a sporting chance.

"Now," said the caller, "we must have a settlement. Why haven't you sent us anything? Are things going badly?"

"No, everything's going fine. You needn't worry. My bankers will guarantee me all right."

"Then why haven't you paid up?"

"Well, you see, those threatening letters of yours were so well got up that I've been copying them and sending them out to some customers of mine who won't pay up, and I've collected nearly all outstanding debts. I was only holding back because I felt sure there must be a final letter, and I wanted to get the series complete."

* * * * *

A tremendous kick sent the rugby ball high into the air and over a fence, where it landed beside a cockerel in a neighboring farmyard.

A look of amazement came over the bird's countenance as he surveyed the ball. Then he pushed it into the hen house and called the hens round him.

"I'm not grumbling, you understand," he said, seriously, "but I just want you to see for yourselves what is being done in other poultry yards."

Customer: "I don't quite know what I want, but it must be something suitable for a present."

"Well, sir, we say that this store can supply anything from a pin to an elephant."

"Perhaps you can show me something between the two."

* * * * *

"We never needed any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland," said O'Hara. "There's an aisy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a plank and put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other, and shift the plank until they balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone, and you have the weight of the pig."

* * * * *

At the pantomime matinee a little man called at the theatre, bought two tickets, and proceeded to enter, followed by his wife and eleven children.

"Here!" shouted the doorkeeper, "where are the other tickets?"

"What other tickets?" asked the man.

"Why—for this crowd."

The man with the family answered angrily, "Did you not advertise children under twelve with parents admitted free?"

"We did," retorted the doorkeeper, "but these are not under twelve."

"Then count them, and ye'll be findin' there's just eleven of them—we left the other at home."

* * * * *

Two miners who had never seen golf played before and knew nothing about the rules happened to be walking across a course. A ball shot past them and rolled into a bunker. They stopped and watched. The player walked into the sandy pit and was lost to sight.

Crash!—a storm of sand flew out—but no ball. Crash again!—more sand; another storm—of profanity this time, but still no ball.

Six times this was repeated, and at the seventh the ball, sailing out of the bunker, rolled by the greatest luck along the green and into the hole.

One of the miners turned away, but his friend stopped him.

"Here, wait a minute, Bill. Let's hear what the old buffer says when he tries to get out of that bloomin' spot of bother!"

* * * * *

A certain General, known for his strict insistence upon implicit obedience, met a soldier carrying a steaming dixi from the camp cookhouse.

"Here, you," he ordered, "let me taste that."

"But, sir—it isn't—"

"Don't give me any 'buts.' Get a spoon!"

"Very good, sir."

The soldier doubled back to the cookhouse and fetched one.

The General helped himself to a spoonful of the liquid and immediately spat it out.

"You don't call that soup, do you?" he roared.

"No, sir. That's what I was tryin' to tell you. It's disinfectant, sir,"

Evil Of Separate Electorates

"PANDERED TO COMMUNAL CLAIMS EVEN AT COST OF NATIONALISM"

Agitation Against Reforms Urged At Bengal Political Conference

DINAJPUR, April 19.

Presiding over the Bengal Provincial Conference this afternoon, Dr. I. N. Sen Gupta, after dealing with the present situation and tracing the trend of events that led upto it, said that the Communal Award formed a grave menace for Bengal. While endorsing every word of what Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had said with regard to the non-possumus attitude of the Congress regarding the Award, he said that never did human ingenuity devise a more deadly weapon against the growing spirit of nationalism. If this Award could not be undone, it would disintegrate their body politic into warring elements and to the negation of their political aspirations. The Punjab leader, Dr. Kitchlew was so much alive to the gravity of the situation that he gave out that he would rather cooperate with the Government if they annulled the Award.

Dr. Sen Gupta pointed out that the non-committal attitude of the Congress regarding the same was by no means an accident, but the result out of a long continued policy of placating the communalists. All the pacts and the formula for settlement of communal problems suggested at different times by the Congress bore eloquent testimony to the fact.

Evil of Separate Electorates

The evil of separate electorate that they agreed to as a result of the Lucknow Pact in 1916, had come to pervade their entire body politic to the negation of the growth of nationalism. On the plea of communal settlement at every step they had pandered to the communal claims even at the cost of nationalism. But this had only accelerated the demands of the reactionary forces The system of separate electorate and reservation of seats characterised the Lucknow Pact. But these had now given given place to the fourteen points of Mr. Mahammadali Jinnah Even acceding to these demands Mahatmaji could not prevail upon the Muhammadans to join them in enforcing their National demands at the Round Table Conference. If Communal Settlement on these lines be the condition, precedent to their achieving Swaraj, that Swaraj was never to come.

SHOULD BE REJECTED

Continuing, Dr. Sen Gupta said: "Let, therefore, there be no illusion that the Communal Award would solve the communal problem or would facilitate our march ahead. This can only hamper our progress. True solution can evolve only out of the parties imbibing the true spirit of nationalism and democracy. in the place of communalism. It is therefore, that we are determined to undo the anti-national and undemocratic Award. It is gratifying to observe that there is no two opinions in the Congress circle in Bengal about the rejection of the Award. Because the B.P.C.C. authorities in their reply to Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose's communication from Genoa in this connection definitely stated ."As regards the Communal Award we maintain that, there is practically no difference of opinion among the Congressmen in Bengal. Every Congressman considers it anti-national, inequitous and undemocratic and thinks that it should be rejected along with the J.P.C. Report."

This speaks for itself and any comment is needless. I appeal to you all to adhere to this observation of the Executive Council of the B.P.C.C.

To those who hold the view that the Communal Award should remain sacrosanct, till an agreed settlement is arrived at, I would only point out that the author of the Award, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald also uses that specious plea against any attempt at reopening the Award. If it could come into existence irrespective of the wishes of the people, why should communal agreement be a condition precedent to its annulment. A little reflection would show that so long the Award be there, there can be no agreed settlement. It can come only after undoing the Award, and not before it. The Nationalist Mussalmans in our midst also have taken this view. Because it is stated in a resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee of Nationalist Mahomedans in Bengal, that.

"It (Award) has practically closed the door of settlement between the different communities, in so far as it has laid down that no settlement will be accepted unless it is made with the consent of all the communities concerned."

Solution Not Difficult

The truth of this observation goes without saying.

While rejecting the Award none need feel any undue concern about the settlement of the Communal problem here. Barring other provinces the solution of this question in Bengal is by no means difficult. The inter-communal difference among the local people is not at all marked. The Hindus, Mussalmans and Indian Christians here—all belong to the same Bengali race differing only in religion, having community in language, dress, culture and traditions. Of course, there are communalists who thrive upon artificially creating difference to the denial of lesson of history.

It has been already mentioned that no agreed settlement is possible with the Award before us. The Congress also resents the intervention of a third party in what it considers a 'domestic question' .But nevertheless at the end of February last the Congress President Mr. Rajendra Prasad entered into an agreement with Mr. Jinnah on the basis of the allocation of seats as in the Award. They, no doubt, agreed upon replacing the separate by the system of joint electorate. But the differential franchise that the Rajendra Prasal-Jinnah parleys suggested for the Hindus and Mussalmans with a view to bolster up the number of voters of the latter community, takes away much of the effect of the proposed joint electorate. It was, therefore, that we could not accept those terms. No good can come out of any settlement based on the Award unless it be on the lines of joint electorate, pure and simple, with modifications of their objectionable features of the Award. Consequently any settlement to be really equittable should be based on joint electorate with or without reservations for the minorities alone.

Need For Separate Campaign

Being based on the Communal Award, its discussion naturally leads to the question of the proposed constitutional reforms. These cannot be wrecked without wrecking the foundation. In view of the emphasis laid upon the Communal Award let us not think that this is the only objectionable feature of the reform proposals. In fact these proposals are of so reactionary a character, that these can never be acceptable even if the Communal Award be modified, unless shorn of other objectionable features. Nevertheless the Communal Award need be emphasised. Because the Congress attitude towards the same has lent colour to the view that the reforms may be rejected without rejecting the Award. But the two are really inseparable. The need for a separate campaign against the Award has arisen from the fact that the Congress while rejecting the reforms failed to urge the rejection of the Award. Rejection of the Reforms and indirect acquiescence in the Award go ill together. Although the Congress has urged the rejection of the reforms, it has not defined the means, which consists either of complete non-co-operation or obstruction within the legislature. Although ideally the best under the present circumstance it may not be acceptable to the people. Then the other is the only alternative left open to us, without however, the acceptance of office.

It is much to be regretted that in the Legislative Assembly owing to the tactics of Mr. Jinnah, the Congress resolution on the rejection of the reforms was defeated. There is, however, no reason for despair, we should agitate against the reforms: and all the provinces working together, we are bound to succeed.' --A.P.

Messrs. Kamalashankar Dave (left) and Mohanlal Vyas of Dhrangadhra left for Europe for higher studies.

STAMP OUT TERRORISM

Mr. Chakravarti's Appeal

DINAJPORE, April 19.

The Congress has not only no connection with the terrorists, but also its policy is diametrically opposed to the cult of terrorism. Being foreign to the soil of India, this cult cannot permanently stay here, nor can it be adopted as a method by those in India who want freedom, as it is something imported from other countries. Those of the youngmen and women who hope murder and dacoity would help them in their struggle for freedom, must be labouring under a delusion, for it is worse than a dream to effect emancipation of the country by entering into conspiracy to murder officials. There is nothing secret in the programme of the Congress; it openly proclaims to make all communities stand on the same platform and mould them into a great and powerful nation by initiating them into one single purpose so that it will be able to take a worthy place in the hierarchy of world powers."

Thus said Sjt. Jogindra Chandra Chakravarty, Chairman, Reception Committee, 33rd session, Bengal Provincial Conference in the course of his welcome address at the Conference.

STAMP OUT TERRORISM

Proceeding the speaker said that the path of violence, in addition to tarnishing the fair name of Bengal, had been responsible for bringing woes and miseries to many homes in Bengal, for not in few cases, many had to suf-

(Continued on next page)

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.
SECOND 2 WEEK
Daily 3 Shows; 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
To-day & To-morrow Extra Matinee at 3 p.m.
New is Nectar Dew!
Prabhat's New Jewel
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
A Golden Leaf from 'Ramayan'
Featuring:
NALINI TARKHAD, SURESH-BABU & other PRABHAT STARS
Wonderful "PATAL-LOK" (Under-World) SETTINGS!
Novel Orchestral MUSIC!
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PRABHAT'S Record-Breaking Epic Jewel Commanding CONTINUOUS run for the
28th WEEK!
To-day's Shows Nos. 472, 473, 474.
OLD IS GOLD!

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BIG DOUBLE HOLIDAY ATTRACTION ON STAGE & SCREEN
3 SHOWS DAILY
3-30—6-30 and 10 P.M.
—ORDER OF PROGRAMME—
1. AIRMAIL NEWSREEL
2. "DANCING TIME" Introducing
HUGO & JOSEPHINE
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SINGERS, DANCERS FROM HOLLYWOOD'S STUDIOS
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FROM THE CASINO-DE PARIS
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"Helpless Victims Of Circumstances"

Role Of Police In C. D. Movement

"Not Fair To Suspect Our Intentions"

NO ENEMIES TO NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, SAYS CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 20.

"Do not for a moment forget that you are pillars of administration and society, guardians and protectors of the public and upon you depends the happiness and safety of millions of your countrymen. The Police will have to play a great part in the working of the new constitution to a success. We are at an interesting point in the history of India when momentous political changes are to be effected. It is our sacred duty to be loyal to the Government and strive to win respect and co-operation of the public whose servants we are"

POLICE UNDER REFORMS.

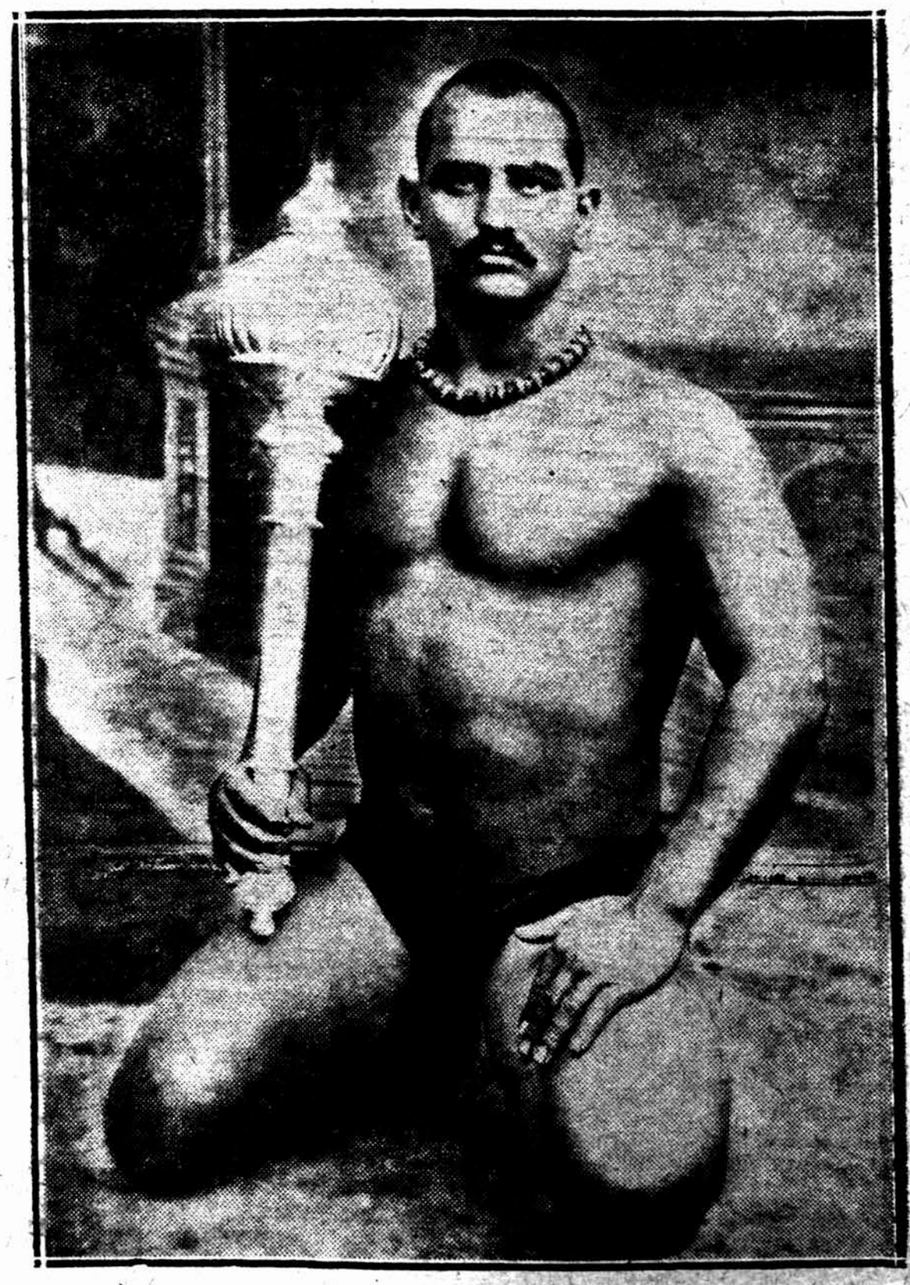
Thus declared Mr. Ramnewaz Singh presiding over the twelfth session of the Bihar and Orissa Police Conference held here today. The speaker warned against there being any misgiving in the minds of their fellow police officers as to their position under the new reforms. They must welcome the new constitution, he said, and emphasised that if they had to serve under the leaders of public opinion that would bring them closer to the representatives of the people, thus providing them with opportunities to win the good-will and appreciation of those who looked upon them with prejudice and suspicion. It would be their privilege to continue to be loyal and sincere, whatever the form of government might be. The speaker welcomed the growing public appreciation of police work and worth, particularly at a time when they were, though unjustly thought to be worst enemies of national aspirations and when the gulf between them and the public had been widened by legitimate performance of the duties during the civil disobedience days.

"We are helpless victims of circumstances and it is not quite fair to accuse us or suspect our intentions for doing things to discharge of our bounden duties. We must follow the commands of the present Government and shall likewise obey the commands of the future Government.

He criticised the existing pay and prospects of the Police and said they were no adequate exchange for the quality of work done by them and individual rewards being in no sense compensation for the services rendered by the force.

IMPROVE THEIR LOT.

The speaker complained that despite utterances by Governors, they had actually been put to a lower scale of pay and said, long disappointment was turning their hopes into grave anxiety and might eventually eat up the fibres of their energy and initiative. The speaker suggested improvement in the time scale, stoppage of direct recruitment of Deputy Superintendents, permission to police officers to apply and compete for other and higher services and employment of prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors who were Bachelors of Law as public prosecutors and prosecuting D. S. P's.



Gunga, the famous wrestler from the Punjab, who defeated Venkappa Burud, the champion wrestler of Kolhapur, in a recent tournament held under the auspices of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Miraj.

STAMP OUT TERRORISM

(Continued from previous Page.)

ler various indignities consequent on the methods adopted by the authorities to stamp out terrorism, merely because they aroused suspicion of them. Mahatma Gandhi who directs India's struggle for freedom, had times without number fervently appealed to the misguided youth of Bengal to desist from this path which far from bringing their motherland nearer to the goal, would retard their progress. The speaker believed it was the duty of every Bengali who loves his country to preach the fruitlessness of this cult and root out this canker from Bengal.

The speaker then referred to the split in the Bengal Congress camp where there were two different parties struggling for gaining supremacy over the other. This was retarding their progress, and he appealed to the leaders of these two groups to come to some agreement.

SHAM AUTONOMY

Referring to the coming constitution as envisaged in the new reforms, the speaker said that instead of bringing more powers to the people, the new constitution would bestow greater powers on Governors and the Governor-General. Governors have been empowered to make laws themselves without consulting their Ministers. The glorified "Provincial Autonomy" in the coming reforms is (meant) for curtailing the power of the representatives of people and making Governors "Autocrats."

TRY THEM OR RELEASE THEM

Continuing the Chairman said the question of detenus should attract the attention of all. They were being detained on suspicion and their number was 2,700. No body would complain if they are publicly tried and awarded punishment when found guilty. But the fact that they were being detained simply on suspicion could not be supported.—United Press.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Proposed Resolution To Express Disapproval

DINAJPUR, April 19.

In the Bengal Provincial Conference, a eleventh hour requisition was submitted by 25 delegates requesting the President's permission to move a resolution expressing disapproval of the reported terms of the communal settlement resulting in Jinnah-Rajendraprasad parleys at Delhi, and requesting the A.I.C.C. and the working Committee not to enter into any talk about communal settlement relating to Bengal without prior consultation of the representative public opinion of that province.

Another requisition asks the formation of a Committee of 12 members with an equal number of Hindus and Muslims) to explore avenues for a communal agreement in the province and submit its report in the course of a month.

Messages were received among others from Gandhiji, Messrs. Rajendraprasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, Nariman and Dr. B C Roy.

The Conference was adjourned till to-morrow—A.P.

MODEL COLONY FOR HARIJANS

Scheme Before Karachi Corporation For Sanction

KARACHI, April 20.

In order to ameliorate the lot of the Depressed Classes in Karachi, a model scheme has been chalked out by Mr. Narayandas Bechar, and has been placed before the Corporation for its final sanction.

According, a suitable plot of land situated in the North of Nullah would be granted to the Depressed Classes Co-operative Housing Society for residential purposes, where modern houses, well-ventilated, would be built. In the model colony, roads valued at two lakhs would be constructed. A huge building would be erected, which would contain Club rooms, library, night school, stores etc.

For the night school alone Rs. 9,000 would be sanctioned. For the amusement and education of the Depressed Class children radio sets and cinema apparatus of sufficient capacity would be installed at central places.

A provision has been made to start "creches" and nurseries in the colony. In addition to all that, salary grades of the Depressed Classes employed by the Corporation would be revised and brought to Rs. 20-1-25 and arrangements for their uniforms would be made.—United Press.

THREAT OF EXTERMENT

Karnatak Leader Summoned By Ankola Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, April 20.

Sjts. Diwakar and Karmarkar after finishing relief work at Ankola returned to Dharwar. Both were summoned on April 17 by the Magistrate of Ankola and asked to explain why they should not be externed from Kanara District. The Magistrate believed, their presence was prejudicial to the public safety. Both gave written statements to the effect that both were engaged in relief work lawful and open which could not be prejudicial to the public safety by any stretched imagination. Both requested the District Magistrate for interview before passing orders.

No reply has yet been received

SHOCKING CRIME IN VILLAGE

LAHORE, April 20.

An unconfirmed report from Srinagar states that all the eleven members of a Muslim family in villages Sangipure were murdered by unknown persons and their house set on fire. A report made to the authorities about this incident is alleged to have stated that the house had accidentally caught fire and that all the deceased had been burnt to death in the fire. But police investigation is stated to have revealed that incendiarism had followed murder. Two village officials are reported to have been arrested in this connection and another officer suspended pending further enquiries.—A. P.

Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University

52 CANDIDATES FOR 21 SEATS

Vigorous Contest In Progress For Thana Municipal Elections On May 4

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 20.

Vigorous contest is going on for the Thana Municipal Election The returning officer has declared 52 nomination papers valid for the ensuing election which will be held on May 4 next.

For the first four non-Muslim wards there are 13 13 10 and 7 candidates respectively. From the Muslim constituency which is Ward No. 5 there are seven candidates. For the one depressed class seat there are two candidates.

In all there are 21 elected and four nominated members.

DISOBEYED ORDER OF CAMP COMMANDANT

Three Detenus Get Heavy Punishment

MIDNAPORE, April 18.

The Special Magistrate sentenced three detenus to undergo imprisonment ranging from one year to eighteen months on a charge of disobeying the orders of the Commandant of the Hijli Detention Camp.—A. P.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED

POONA, April 20.

Mr. Srinivas Sastri performed this morning, before a large and distinguished gathering, the unveiling ceremony of the Memorial Tablet on the spot where the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale took the vow of the "Servants of India Society." the first function in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.

Sir Chandrashekhar Venkatraman delivered his presidential address.—United Press.

VICEROY AT SIALKOT

SIALKOT, April 20.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Chetwode, Mr. Mievelle, Private Secretary and two Aides-de-camps arrived here from Peshawar in the "Star of India" plane this morning. The party was met at the aerodrome by Col. Crossman, Officer Commanding, Sialkot, Brigade Stag and other senior civil and military officers. After breakfasting with Col. Kennedy and officers of the 13th 1st Hussars His Excellency and party left for Ambala "en route" for Simla at 10 a.m.—A. P.

OF THE THREE SAFES

in the recent

Big Cotton Fire

At Reay Road

GODREJ SAFE ALONE

Preserved Its Contents Intact

The two other safes by another maker although exposed to much less heat, failed completely.

For more than six hours the entire fire fighting force of Bombay was engaged in ceaseless efforts to bring under control the big cotton fire at Reay Road which completely devastated the Hyderali Mfg. & Pressing Factory, with all its godowns containing thousands of cotton bales. Of the 3 safes enveloped in this fire one was a Godrej Safe bought 20 years ago in 1915, measuring 60" x 30" x 26". The two other safes by a different maker but of the same size were standing in a place not so exposed to the heat of the fire, yet their contents were burnt; while the valuable documents and account books placed in the Godrej Safe were unharmed though the Godrej Safe was subjected to far more intense heat.

See what the owners of the Cotton Factory write:—

BOMBAY, 12th March, 1935.

The Manager,
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

You must have read about the terrible fire that entirely burnt down our cotton factory at Reay Road. The fire was so intense and prolonged that steel girders were bent and twisted like wire-rope and it took more than six hours desperate fight by all the fire brigades of Bombay, before the fire could be brought under control. The entire building and all the stocks containing thousands of cotton bales were completely burnt.

From this destructiveness of the fire we had supposed that everything was lost. So, it was a great relief to find that the valuable **documents and account books, etc., placed in a big Godrej Safe** *purchased from you twenty years back in 1915 by the late Mr. Jafferbhai Kanji, J. P.* **were untouched by fire;** *whereas the contents of two other safes of the same size, but of another maker were burnt, even though the fire about your safe was decidedly far more intense.*

We offer our heartfelt thanks to you for the great reliability and superiority of your Safes and wish we had not taken chances with other safes.

Yours faithfully,
G. J. BARDANWALLA,
for Husain J. Kanji, Receiver for
the Estate of the late Mr. Jafferbhai Kanji.

Our Poona Letter

CHARGED WITH DACOITY

Seven Accused Acquitted: One Gets 3 Years' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 18.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Maruti Sawalaram Ramoshi and seven others were charged with dacoity in the village of Sugaon in the Indapur taluka. Prosecution alleged that the accused committed dacoity on the house of one Saiyad Nabi on the 2nd August 1934 at midnight, and stole Rs. 2,500 cash and some ornaments.

Following the unanimous verdict of the jury, the learned judge acquitted Shankar Shinde, the eighth accused, to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 392 I.P.C.

COMPLAINT AGAINST YOUTH

Miss Heilda Merchant, a girl from Lonavala, has filed a case against one M. P. Vakil, a youth of the same place, on a charge of outraging her modesty alleging that the accused "flew kisses at her" one evening, while she was out on a walk with her brother

The hearing of the complaint is going on before Mr. Mudliar, District F. C. Magistrate. The next hearing comes off on 3rd May.

ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Bala Bapu, was sentenced by City Magistrate, Poona, yesterday, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five months under section 124 I.P.C. It was alleged against Bala that he tried to escape from police custody on the Kedgaon station.

CAMEL KEEPER FINED

COLOMBO, April 17.

While a film "The Camels Are Coming" is being shown in a local cinema, a camel, which was led through the streets of Colombo carrying film posters, was the subject of a court case.

Its keeper was charged with cruelty by an inspector of the S. P. C. A. It was stated that the camel was made to carry large advertisement boards though it had an open abscess on the hind leg.

The magistrate fined the keeper Rs. 5.

Seth Amritlal Virbal. Nugzer Seth of Rajkot, has given a donation of Rs. 25,000 towards defraying the cost of building a new Jain High School at Rajkot to meet a long-felt need of the community.

HAWKER KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Wife And Children Receive Serious Injury

KARACHI, April 20.

A Shikarpur message says that in the village of Khanpur, a serious explosion occurred as a result of which one Hindu ice-cream hawker was killed on the spot, and three of his family, including his wife and two children were seriously injured.

It is reported that the hawker named Maku was engaged in manfacturing ice-cream when the explosion accompanied by a terrific sound occurred with the above result.

The police are making enquiries in the matter.—United Press.

MISS BATTEN LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, April 20.

Miss Jean Batten, the solo flyer, left for Baghdad this morning at 6-32 a.m.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Communalism And Unsporting Behaviour Condemned

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

WHY PREFIXES ARE OMITTED IN THESE JOTTINGS.

The readers of these "Jottings" must have noticed that I do not use the customary prefix of "Mr" with any name and "bachelor girls" go without the usual "Miss" before their names. In the sporting parlance there should be no room for these jarring and burdensome prefixes which are mere conventions of social etiquette. They may be reserved for the society. I take everybody in the sporting field as a sportsman or a sportswoman. And, therefore, without meaning any discourtesy or disrespect to anybody, I use the familiar form of the sporting world, which I hope other sports journalists in India will follow.

THANKS TO L. R. T. FOR CORRECTION.

I must thank my friend, L. R. Tairsee, for correcting me in regard to my notes on the conversion of two of the Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Courts into a Badminton Court. Apparently my informant was wrong. It would, however, be more pleasing to the lovers of tennis if the Hindu Gymkhana would see its way to construct a couple of courts on the plot behind Marine Lines Station which it acquired several years ago, but now lying unused. Will the Executive Committee direct their energies, if any. in this direction?

SWIMMING BATH IS ON WAY.

Coming to the question of swimming bath, I am reliably informed that there is a definite move to build the bath, of course, outside the jurisdiction of the Hindu Gymkhana, because the latter would not agree to the conditions laid down by the donor and 'vice versa'. If the present attempt is successful, I hope the movers will take my suggestions into their serious consideration. It may not be unknown to them that the Swimming Bath managed by the Golwalla Brothers is open to all communities. I do not, therefore, see why the new bath should be restricted to one community only.

BOMBAY FULL OF COMMUNAL VIRUS.

As for the communal character of the various Gymkhanas, I have to admit sorrowfully that all of them are tarnished with the same brush. But is that any reason why the Hindu Gymkhana or any other club for the matter of that, should remain under its injurious influence for ever? I can understand the exclusiveness of the Parsis whose fear of inundation by the larger communities may not be altogether baseless. But I think that their absorption into the Indian Nation would certainly be a better and higher consummation than being a class apart.

FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF MOHAN BAGAN.

The Hindus have no such fear. They can very well afford to open their doors to all and set an example in inculcating a true brotherly and sporting feeling among all. I have before me the brilliant examples of the famous Mohan Bagan Athletic Club and the Aryan Club of Calcutta in which members of all communities join in sharing the honour and glory of these clubs. I hope I shall not be misunderstood if I place side by side the picture of the Mahomedan Sporting Club of the same city. The latter are composed of members of the Muslim Faith only. They grandly won the Calcutta Football League last year, for which I have nothing but high praise for them—for their skill and sportsmanship.

COMMUNALIST SUPPORTERS RUIN GAMES.

But I cannot say the same of their supporters. They behaved in a most reprehensible way whenever their favourite team was on the field—so much so that police protection had to be given to the referees after each game. Ultimately all their games had to be transferred to the Calcutta Football Club ground, under threats of strike by the Whistling Fraternity, and played under strong police and military guards. I am sure that there would have been no such trouble, if this team had not worn a purely communal colour. Any other team would have been scratched from the tournament, had its supporters behaved in a similar fashion, for all teams are responsible for the good conduct of their supporters as of their players.

PLACE SPORT ABOVE COMMUNALISM.

This is, however, not the only instance of communalism playing a dangerous part in the field of sport in India. Many examples might be quoted in which one community or the other had its reprehensible part. If the present communal tension is allowed to grow and poison the sporting field, I have not the least doubt that play would be absolutely impossible. And that is why I am so earnestly and persistently appealing to my sporting brethren to kill the virus in its initial stage.

AWAITING THE INAUGURATION OF C.C.I.

My friend, Tairsee, asks me to get down to the field of work, instead of sermonising through these columns. I may tell him frankly that I should love to do my bit in such a constructive effort. In fact I was discussing with a few friends about the establishment of an Indian Club in Bombay, when the Cricket Club of India came on the scene. We agreed that if the headquarters of the latter were stationed in Bombay, there might not be a need for a club of a similar nature. Modest though our object was, we felt that we might not get a piece of land for the fulfilment of our ambition. At the present moment we are keenly watching the development of the plan of the Cricket Club of India. If it suits our ideal of a true sporting club, we shall not lag behind in promoting its welfare and growth.

UNRULY BEHAVIOUR OF PLAYERS CONDEMNED.

While talking about the conduct of players and spectators on the sporting field, I am reminded of several instances of unruly behaviour of players and spectators alike in different parts of India. The Bangalore Muslims who were here during the last Rovers Cup and who struck me as a really sporting side, behaved in such a defiant way in their home town while playing against the South Staffordshire Regiment that the cup-tie had to be abandoned. In Lahore a whole team had to be suspended for causing a free-fight. Delhi, Karachi and Faridpur put on records in the number of casualties.

WILL BOMBAY CROWD BEHAVE?

Bombay is no doubt more docile in its behaviour. But some of lathi charges, I have seen on the Azad Maidan lately in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey, encouraged no doubt by the weak control of the games, and the unseemly barracking of players and officials, makes me feel that some drastic action is necessary to put a stop to these dangerous and unsporting displays. I hope Bombay will never witness the scenes which are being enacted in other parts of India. So please behave well, if you want to be called a sportsman.

Indian Hockey Team Will Play Three Tests

Tourists Will Also Meet Australians In Six Matches Before Leaving For Home

The fixtures of the Indian hockey tourists to New Zealand are now available. They left Colombo on the 17th instant, arrive at Free Mantle on April 26, at Adelaide on May 1, at Melbourne on May 3, and at Sydney on May 6. Sydney will be left on May 9 per s.s. 'Manganai' for Wellington arriving at the latter place on May 13 where the New Zealand Association will accord the Indian team an official welcome and reception.

On May 14 they leave for Dennevirke by rail and practise there in the evening. On May 15 they play Dennevirke at Dennevirke.

The following are the other fixtures:

May 16: vs Bush Union at Eketahana.
18: vs. Wairararapa at Masterton.
22: vs. Wairea at Wairea.
23: vs. Poverty Bay at Gisborne.
25: vs. Hawkes Bay at Hastings.
29: vs. Manawata at Palmerston North.
30: vs Horowhenda at Otaki.
June 1: vs. Wellington at Wellington.
3: vs. Canterbury at Christ Church.
6: vs. Garaldine at Garaldine.
8: vs. Otago at Dunedin.
10: vs. North Otago at Omara.
11: vs. South Canterbury at Timara.
12 to 14: Rest at Christ Church.
15: First Test against New Zealand at Christ Church.
19: vs. West Coast at Grey Mouth.
20: vs Baller at Westport.
22: vs. Nelson at Nelson.
26: vs. Marlborough at Blenheim.
27 and 28: Rest at Wellington.
29: Second Test against New Zealand at Wellington.
July 2: vs Wanganai at Wanganai.
4: vs. Taranaki at Eltham.
6: vs. Waikato at Hamilton.
10: vs. Te Aroha at Te Aroha.
11: vs. Thames at Thames.
13: vs. Auckland at Auckland.
17: vs. Whangarei at Whangarei
18 and 19: Rest at Auckland.
20: Third Test against New Zealand at Auckland.
22: vs Rodney at Warkworth.
23 and 24: Rest at Rotorda.

The Indian Hockey team sail per s. s. 'Marama' from Auckland arriving at Sydney on July 30. They remain at New South Wales for 15 days and play 6 matches against Australian teams. The team sail from Sidney per s. s. 'Moreton Bay' on August 13 and arrive at Colombo on September 2.

OOTACAMUND RACING SEASON

Good Entries Expected For Five Meetings

OOTACAMUND, April 17.

This year's racing at Ootacamund promises to be of the usual high standard, and entries are expected to be quite satisfactory. There are already 21 horses in the station belonging to the stables of Baker, Jones, Shamlan, Shaukat Ali and Lobo.

The first entries close to-morrow afternoon, and with the final entries, which close on April 29, the lists are expected to reach the usual large number. Candidates from the stables of the following among others, will take part in the five days' racing. which begins on May 4: Mrs. Clarke, the Earl of Shannon, Gramany and Shunmugam, Evans, S. H. Aga, R. Elliot, Sharab Ali and Abu Baaker. Jockeys Meekings and H. Black are already up here, and a number of others are expected shortly.

The horses are being exercised every morning on the course, which looks a vast patch of green after the recent showers. More showers are, however, needed to help the race club authorities, who are doing their best to make the course what it ought to be, and this year's racing a great success.

Major Jeakes, Acting Secretary of the Madras Race Club, and Major Hale, who will be the Handicapper and Clerk of the Course, together with their staff, are here. Major Sandilands, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Madras Race Club is coming here as a Stipendary Steward from Calcutta.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Leeds Trounces Dewsbury By 16 Points To 3

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 19

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 5 Salford 8
Bradford 5 Wakefield 2
Broughton 15 Halifax 5
Featherstone 10 Castleford 19
Hull Kingston Rovers 10 Hull 17
Leeds 16, Dewsbury 3
Leigh 14 Batley 12
Liverpool 5 Keighley 13
Rochdale 27 Bramley 13
St. Helen's Recreation 9 Huddersfield 8
Swinton 4 Oldham 5
Widnes 0 Warrington 2
Wigan 26 St. Helen's 6
York 25 Hunslet 16.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

Reflections On The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

(BY SHORT-CORNER.)

BHOPAL'S FINE DISPLAY:

The first of the upcountry teams to make its appearance in this year's tournament was the Bhopal Wanderers when they opposed the B.B. and C.I. Rly and shared honours on Friday before last. The railway team included eight famous Ajmere players and right enough they upheld the name of their predecessors. The team as a whole is well balanced. Dean, Loderick and Smith have yet to surpass Harbour, Mannings and Saunders of the old days. The Bhopal Wanderers, one of the strongest challengers for the cup, kept up their reputation and gave a splendid display and on the day's play were unlucky not to win.

The players who shone out on the railway side were ubiquitous I. Bartlett and Geo. Page. The Nelson brothers shaped well in the half line while Dean and Claudius were the best among the forwards. The railway need a faster outside right. O. Gonsalves sent in some good passes but he lacks the speed required of a winger. I understand that the railway have Francis, who played at Delhi in the inter-railway tournament at hand and he is quite a fast man. From what I hear of him, his exclusion is a blunder. Those who impressed me most from among the Bhopal men were Ahmad Sher who unfortunately received a nasty knock in the knee, Wasi, Majeed, Suleman, Qader and Saidul Huq.

The supervision of this excellent game was in the hands of Capts. Russel and Colyer and I must say, theirs was a poor display.

BHOPAL ELIMINATED.

The replay between these two fine teams took place on Tuesday and once again Bombay Hockey public was treated to a fine game, the like of which has not been seen so far this season. The Wanderers lost the services of Ahmad Sher and Saidul Huq but Quadeer and Feroze Ali Khan who replaced them performed quite well. Quadir, who on the first occasion gave a splendid display, could not reproduce his form and consequently the wanderers bade farewell to the Aga Khan Cup. I hope Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing them in future years. The hero of this match was, undoubtedly, Smith, the railway right back who time and again stood between the Bhopal forwards and certain goals. Once again the officials were the same viz. Capts. Russel and Colyer and once again gave a poor display. Capt. Colyer did better than on the previous occasion but the same cannot be said of his colleague.

ST. PAT'S WIN.

The St. Patrick's, Karachi, last year's finalists, met the Kirkee United, holders of the Gwalior Cup, on Saturday. The St. Pat's were not the same team as last year, Pitcher, Haunch and Blake, being absent in their ranks. Blake's absence is due to his inclusion in the Indian Team that has left for New Zealand but the absence of the other two is inexplicable. Kirkee lost the services of five of their regular players in Jameson, Gidney, Philips Hira Singh and Amor. The first two are playing for the Bombay University while the rest for the Kirkee Ordnance. The St. Pat's won by two goals, but met with stiff opposition. Kirkee might have carried the day, but for the lost opportunities. Umpiring in this match was quite good.

KIRKEE ORDNANCE UNIMPRESSIVE.

The Kirkee Ordnance, one of the teams that were ceded in the draw, were not impressive when they met their neighbours, the Brijraj Young Men and defeated them by the odd goal in three. Tyrell of the Ordnance, who has always played as centre forward, took charge of the pivotal position and his was the only display worth mentioning in this match. The Winners will have to play a lot better if they expect to lower the colours of the Lusitanians "A".

The Umpiring of Cummings and O'Connor was quite satisfactory, but for two glaring blunders, one by each of them. Umpire Cummings needs improvement in giving off-side decisions. He ended the game five minutes, too early in the first half. The "Times of India" says that he made up in the second half, but I don't think he did. The Committee will do well get a fine stop watch for the Umpire. A game can be won or lost in five minutes! In one instance a Brijraj forward sent in a shot at goal which the opposing Custodian saved and a melee ensued resulting in the goal keeper losing his stick. The ball went to another of the Brijraj men, who sent in a stiff shot that was sure to be a goal, but the goal-keeper rushed up and intercepted the ball without having regained his stick. To my surprise, one of the forwards of the Brijraj, who was in no way influencing the play at the time, was penalised for off-side. A great blunder by Umpire O'Connor. The correct decision would be a penalty bully for the rules are quite clear on this matter. "No player may take part in the play, without his stick," I would advise the Umpire to read Capt. Ingham-Johnson's book." "The Art of Umpiring at hockey and I am sure he would benefit thereby. Had it not been for his queer decision there might have been a different tale to tell about the result.

CHAMPIONS SURPRISED.

The Champions—The Bombay Customs—received a set back in their march to victory when the "Times of India" held them to a one-goal draw. This goes a long way to prove that the victory of the pressmen over the G. I. P. Railway was no fluke. The Customs were without Pinto, their brilliant inside-left and Afzal his substitute could not take the field owing to an abscess in the neck. P. D'Souza who filled the vacancy did not come up to their standard and hence the forward line was not so dangerous. Some of The "Times of India" men were responsible for using questionable tactics. In their excitement to draw with the Champion the Pressmen allowed their tempers to get the better of them. Umpiring by James and Hopwood was quite good, but for a few offside decisions by the former and the application of the advantage rule by the latter. A penalty bully—the first in the tournament—was awarded against the "Times" Page obstructed Feroze, when he looked like scoring and Umpire Hopwood rightly ordered a penalty bully. Feroze and Page settled down to take the bully and Page cleared the danger, but the bully was not taken correctly. Page tapped Feroze Khan's stick only twice and Umpire Hopwood took no notice of it and the "Times" lived to fight another day. I don't see why the Customs should not win in the replay especially as Afzal will be in the team.

THE SPECTATORS' ATTITUDE.

There is one thing that unnerved me a great deal and that was the attitude of the spectators towards the Customs. The huge crowds were down on the Customs and I see no reason for this. It is not sportsmanlike.

The Customs are subjected to taunts and insults. I have noticed in past years as well, that even if the Customs are opposed to an outside team, they are hooted. Let the spectators keep this in mind. The Customs represent local hockey talent and they have upheld the reputation of "Prima Urbs Indis" for many years and for this they are booed. The backs hit hard, but that is their work. I hope I see some improvement in the attitude of the spectators next time.

ST. PAT'S EXIT.

The Bombay University compelled the St. Pat's to book their passage home when they beat them by a solitary goal scored five minutes from the end. The St. Pat's never rose to former heights and hence they were beaten. From the spectator's point of view, the game lacked interest. It can now safely be said that the University is the dark horse of the tournament. With the elimination of the St. Pat's the only up-country team left is the Kirkee Ordnance and from their last show nothing outstanding can be expected of them.

The Umpiring of Johnnes and Carey had a great say in the result of the match. A penalty corner was awarded against the University and when the hit was taken one of the defenders touched the ball with his stick and it rolled on to an attacker who banged it in without stopping it.—Quite a legitimate act—The ball penetrated the net, but the Umpire blew up. I know not why. It could not be sticks for Umpire Johnnes always raises his hand to signal a breach of the "sticks rule", but on this occasion he never did. What he blew up for, was a foul against the forward for not stopping the ball. Probably, he never noticed that the ball was touched by a defender. A great blunder for which the St. Pat's paid the penalty.

Once again, I must reassert that if this sort of Umpiring continues the Aga Khan will lose its importance and very few teams will participate in it and Bombay Hockey will suffer.

Fred Perry Wishes To Defend Davis Cup

Famous Tennis Star Says England Will Hold Trophy If He Is In Team

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, April 20.

"They may say to me 'you have been mucking around a lot and we do not want you in the end, but until they do I shall remain an amateur", said Fred Perry in an interview confirming his intention to play in the Davis Cup.

Perry said he had almost signed a film contract but could not do it. He did not want to be a professional, he knew if he turned pro the Davis Cup would have gone from England. He thought it should be his duty as an Englishman to help to defend it. The Lawn Tennis Association had been very good to him, and the least he could have given them was his loyalty, besides it was the King's Jubilee year. He believed England would hold the cup if he was in the team.

Perry said his engagement with the film actress Miss Mary Lawson was off, but he would talk to her as soon as he got home. Perry leaves for England on Monday.

F. PERRY

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Customs Defeat Times In Replay

Within a minute of the bully off the Customs, scored the first goal against the "Times of India," sticks in the circle against Edwards, the right back giving Aslam an opportunity of banging in a hard drive which gave Vernem no chance whatsoever. Sweeney centred across a beautiful pass, but Jagat Singh on the left wing failed to convert. The pressmen broke through and Mendes attempted a feeble shot which Cowton cleared without difficulty. Milne who made a solo effort came near to increasing the lead of the Customs, but for Vernem saving in time. Feroze Khan who followed up with another nice run hit the side of the net. Although the Customs had more of the play before the interval they failed to add to their early score.

On resumption the pressmen lost two chances of netting, Almeida and Mendes missing their objective. Luck seemed to favour the pressmen who were at the mercy of the Custom's attack, but the ball somehow did not enter the net. Jagat Singh made the opening for the Customs second goal, which Milne converted in fine style. Vernem was applauded for saving an angle shot from Afzal. A sudden assault by the pressmen was spoilt by D'Souza lying offside.

The game ended in victory for the Customs.

Result:

CUSTOMS A. C. 2 goals.

"TIMES OF INDIA" nil.

The teams were:

CUSTOMS A. C.

Cowton: Abreo and Aslam: S. Khan, Dique and Kher Singh; Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Afzal and Jagat Singh.

"TIMES OF INDIA."

Vernem: Edwards and Easdon; Page, Lynn and Blake; Mendes, Wilkins, E. D'Souza, Almeida and Petty.

Umpires:—Messrs. James and O'Connor.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

4-20 p.m. Bombay Telephone Vs. Customs.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians B. Vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly.

DEVELOP OWN STYLE IN CRICKET

C. K. Nayudu's Advice To Budding Enthusiasts

SECUNDERABAD, April 15.

Major C. K. Nayudu, India's Test captain, who is here on a visit, was entertained by the Youths' Recreation Club, and in an address said he wanted the members to realize that they could derive no real benefit by merely copying or by merely being coached. One had to learn with a humble mind, but one must exercise judgment and improve one's originality and develop a style of one's own.

He referred to the example of the late Roy Kilner, who became a first class cricketer by hard work and keenness within three and a half years.

Holiday In Foreign Markets

Bombay, April 20.

All foreign markets except London Exchanges and Discounts, New York Stock Exchange and Chicago wheat market were closed on account of Easter holidays.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 20.

The market was closed to-day.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 20.

Previous closing	.....	4.84 15/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.84 15/16
To-day's closing	.....	4.84 13/16
Difference	.....	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 20.

Previous closing	.....	73.59
To-day's opening	.....	73.59
To-day's closing	.....	73.59
Difference	.....	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 20.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.84 15/16 and then fell to 4.84 7/8 with a slightly easy tendency.

Franc opened at 73.59 with hardly any important variations.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 20.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8p.c. to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 p.c.) 5/8 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 20.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.55) 5.52 1/4
New York on Bombay (36.62) 36.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/2) 1-7 11/16
London on Milan (58.46) 58.65
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 20.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 73/10, 80/12 and 74/2. Prices improved on better overnight advices which induced considerable buying and covering but the higher level attracted some realising and profit-taking. Prices closed steady at Rs. 74/2, 81/4 and 74/12.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 7/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and local covering influenced by unfavourable weather in southwest.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, April 20.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	.....	6	9	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	.....	6	9	9
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	.....	6	9	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 20.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange and other markets were closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 20.

General Motor (dol 29 5/8) dol 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 1/2.
U S Steel Common (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 83) dol 84

PATNA MUSLIMS AND SILVER JUBILEE

No Participation Till Inquiry Into Karachi Firing Is Instituted

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, April 20.

That Moslems of Patna City Sub-Division would not participate in the Silver Jubilee celebrations unless and until the Government institutes an independent and impartial enquiry into the terrible firing tragedy enacted at Karachi was an important resolution adopted at a public meeting of citizens of Patna City, Syed Muhammad Qasim presiding.

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS FALL IN LINE

Conditional Participation In Jubilee Celebrations

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A largely attended meeting of the Mussalmans held last evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. A K Fazlul Huq M.L.A. passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Government attitude towards the Karachi firing has been universally condemned by Muslims in India, this public meeting of the Calcutta Mussalmans is of considered opinion that they cannot, consistent with self-respect, participate in Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations unless their demands are conceded This meeting therefore regretfully urges the Mussalmans of India not to participate in the coming Jubilee celebration."

By another resolution the meeting urged the Government to institute an impartial Committee of Enquiry into the Karachi firing.

The third resolution requested the authorities in charge of celebrations not to put Thanksgiving Services in the mosques in the programme as it would be inconsistent and repugnant to the spirit and letter of the constitution and tradition of Islamic faith.—United Press.

"Karachi Day" At Poona

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, April 20.

Yesterday being the Karachi Day a largely attended meeting of the Anjuman-E-Islam, Poona was held here when Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer M.L.A. presided.

Resolutions were passed sympathising with the victims of the Karachi Tragedy, expressing regret at the Government's decision in not appointing a commission of enquiry and congratulating Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majeed Sindhi and Mr. Guzder on their resignations of membership of the Bombay Legislative Coundil.

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 20.

At a public meeting convened by several influential citizens including a number of Hindus a resolution was adopted strongly protesting against the Karachi firing tragedy and further the refusal df the Government to hold a public enquiry and demanding suitable compensation to the families of the wounded and the killed. Mr. Samiulla Khan, president of the Municipality, presided over the meeting, which was largely attended.—*United Press*

Crowded House Watches

Udaya Shankar's Premiere

INDIAN DANCING SECURES SIGNIFICANCE

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

Udaya Shankar's premiere at the Excelsior on Saturday evening was watched by a crowded and enthusiastically keen house. It was not disappointed. Nor was it in wild unmeaning ecstasy. It began to respond in the way, peculiarly manifest during recent seasons at the Excelsior that may be mildly described as offensive and certainly unintelligent noise. It is a tribute to state that as the programme developed the silent response and the appeal to those who were watching it keenly registered soon the atmosphere essential to the dramatic incidents on the stage.

It is a pity that Kumari Kanaklata's ill-health prevented her appearance in Bombay. And, it was evident that the Company started with the initial and heavy handicap.

The 'Spring Dance', the 'Snake-Charmer', and 'Nirasha' almost all of them familiar if not altogether outworn—were a prelude to rather an unexpectedly delightful version of the "Ras Leela". The somewhat stiff, self-consciousness of Kumari Simkee disappeared in the frolics of the playmate of Krishna. And, although the costume of Krishna—not quite a happy arrangement—and his movements seemed subordinate to Radha, it was necessary as a relief for her. It was her dance 'Kartikeya', beautifully costumed —was, obviously a 'tour de force', if one should so suggest of "Mudras", Debendra's 'Hunter Dance' has been a familiar theme. But Debendra's free, shall say effortless movements, rendered the theme freshly interesting although familiar. The music, at times overaccentuated, was, naturally a positive help.

It was however, the 'Harvest Dance' that served to introduce the increasing impatience towards the 'Shiva-Parvati Nrittya Dwandva' which was aptly the climax. The 'Harvest Dance' was also a contrast. It was a simple theme simply executed. But the treatment dance of the gay peasons, again beautifully, coloured of the harvest movements and of folk superstitions even made the dance.

The 'Shiva-Parvati' Nrittya Dwandva' an obvious contrast with other dances elaborately executed in the technique of the South—Kathakali—was, as I said the climax. It was the climax, not because it was elaborate, not because it was the "authentic" not because it was a series of 'Mudras'. It was the climax because it was such as a dance. And, it must have been an unusually helpful thought that could seek and obtain in the dancing rivalry of Siva and Parvati the element of dramatic incidents. The Kathakali technique the elaborate manipulation of mimic 'Mudras' the clear-cut passages of arms, the swaying torso and legs have already been the subject of admiration with those who watched its exhibition often on the Bombay stage. Its distinction is indisputable. But it is the stage arrangement, the grasp of what is unessential, if one must so express it, of the modern stage and the duly articulated and punctuated music together with the talents of Shankar and Simkie that have revealed its hitherto unstaged dramatic possibilities.

Udaya Shankar's Orchestra and the carefully selected musical items are part of a skilfully planned programme. Except perhaps for the Sitar Solo, the musical items were well noticed. The costumes were with minor exceptions, entirely appropriate. And, it is essential to mention that none of them indicated the tendency of elegant but unintelligent fashion which blurs and not seldom destroys the line of figure and movement with padded fragments.

Udaya Shankar has given significance to Indian dancing. And, it is a relief and more than consolation to feel that the pundit subsides into the background fieding place and satus to the artist.

Indore: A deputation in connection with the Hindi University waited upon Gandhiji prior to the Conference.—United Press.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3960)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Rs. 5,000 for good party to increase business at low rate. Write Box No. 4061, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted:—Hindu Nurses, fully qualified and trained. Gujarati knowing for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Free quarters and light. Write at once with pay and testimonials to Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (4048).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

Wanted—(1) A trained and experienced Midwife (B.P.N.A.) for the Municipal Dispensary Haliyal on pay Rs. 30—1—1 to 45. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese and Marathi knowing essential. (2) Teachers, B.A. B.Sc., for the Municipal A. V. School on pay Rs. 35—5—2 to 70. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese knowing essential. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualification and past experience to the undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1935. A. C. Kittur, President, Municipality Haliyal, Dt. N. Kanara, Municipa Office, Haliyal. (20-4-35. (9981).

AUCTION

An Auction Sale of Household furniture, etc., etc., to-day morning at 10-0 O'clock at the Ground Floor of Pearl Mansions King Edward Hospital Road, Parel, Poybawdi, B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers.

4087

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 20

The local silver market ruled very strong to-day on extensive short covering by local bear operators.

The market opened at Rs. 74/1 and advanced to Rs. 75/2. At this level there was considerable profit-taking which resulted in a partial decline of the highest level.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Silver Chaitra dely Rs. 81/5
Silver Vaishak dely Rs. 74/8
Gold Chaitra dely Rs. 35/11/6
Gold Vaishak dely Rs. 35/12

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 19

Our Sugar market ruled steady throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. Java Spot prices on the whole advanced by about 1 1/2 annas and Forward prices also advanced by about 1/2 to 1 1/4 annas per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/12 and Rs. 12/9/6; April 3/15/9 and 3/15; May 4/1 and 4, June 4/1/9 and 4/0/6; July/Sept 4/2/3 and 4/1/3; Oct/Dec 4/3/6 and 4/3

Indian Sugar prices registered a rise of about an anna per cwt. during the week.

Arrivals: S S Nalgora arrived during the week with about 8032 bags of Java sugar. Receipts of Deshi sugar from 1st April to 14th April, estimated at about 4822 bags

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 13/12 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs 3/15/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment May Rs. 4/1 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 4/1/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 4/2/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt F B H

OKHA PORT SEA-BORNE TRADE

Figures For Import In March Last

PORT OKHA. (Kathiawar).
(By mail)

The total import of merchandise at Port Okha during the month of March 1935 amounted to tons 1938 valued Rs. 3,45,205, consisting of tons 336 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 55,064, tons 45 dry and wed dates valued Rs. 3,990, tons 82 glass sheets valued Rs. 8,444 tons 188 iron and steel valued Rs. 34,661, tons 932 sugar valued Rs. 90,120 and machinery etc. tons 356 valued Rs. 1,82,926. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 8607 consisting of tons 217 cement, tons 176 seeds, tons 8118 salt and tons 96 magnasium chloride etc. The number of steamers that entered the Port was 10.

IMPORTS

The total imports during the corresponding period, amounted tons 10,326 valued Rs. 5,52,070 consisting of tons 299 G. C. Sheets and G. P. sheets valued Rs. 59,4494, tons 64 bleaching powder valued Rs. 6,473 tons 732 China clay valued Rs. 36,268 tons 89 kerosine valued Rs. 11,818 tons 286 sugar valued Rs. 30,128, tons 8212 coal valued 123,180 and machinery etc. valued at Rs 2,84,709. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 10,392. consisting of tons 2894 cement, tons 19 seeds, tons 7423 salt, and tons 56 magnasium etc.

The number of the steamers that entered the Port was 12.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 20.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31-13; Highest Rs. 31/14; Lowest Rs. 31/12; Closing Rs. 31/12/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/9/6; Highest Rs. 33/13; Closing Rs. 33/10/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 42/6; Highest Rs. 42/10; Closing Rs 44/7;

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Opening Rs. 44/5; Highest Rs. 44/8/6; Closing Rs. 44/5/6.

Cotton Seeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 24/14; Closing Rs. 25-1.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/10; Highest Rs. 26/11; Lowest Rs. 26/8/6; Closing Rs. 26/10.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 20

The local cotton market opened steady to-day and improved on buying by local operators. Later on there was some realising, which resulted in decline of about Re. 1 from the highest level.

Broach July/August delivery opened at Rs. 233/8 and advanced to Rs. 234/12. Later on the market was quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach April/May Rs. 237/4
Broach July/Aug Rs. 233/8
Broach April/May 1936 Rs. 223/4
Oomra May Rs. 207/4
Oomra July Rs. 205/8
Bengal May Rs. 136/12
Bengal July Rs. 138/8

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Caution Needed

Bombay, April 18

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

One of the chief features of the week has been the heavy buying of silver by the U. S. A. This has given rise to further talk about the possibilities of bimetallion, which would presumably have the effect of causing inflationary higher prices for all commodities.

This view has undoubtedly influenced the cotton market, and with the almost certain possibility of another season of Government loans ahead, prices are once more approaching the 12 Cent level.

The local market has been steady during the week although it has not followed the American advance to quite the same extent.

The possibility of a serious squeeze in the April/May Broach contract is now more remote, as the bulls have seized the opportunity of securing a large portion of their profits, whilst there has also been a considerable amount of short-covering amongst the bears.

The premium for April/May over July/August still exists, but we should not be surprised to see this situation eventually reversed, when further liquidation has taken place, and more cotton comes forward to be tendered against the contract.

We commented some weeks ago upon the increased consumption of Indian spinners, in particular by Bombay mills, during the 6 months ending with February, and pointed out that the tatistical position of Indian cotton was growing daily stronger as stocks were steadily decreasing.

From a purely cotton point of view this is quite true, but we find that a large amount of this cotton, which has been consumed by local Mills, is now accumulating in the form of cloth.

Stocks of cloth last year declined in consequence of the Mill strike and the lowest point reached was in November Since November 30th when the uncleared stocks of cloth were 58,000 bales there has been a steady increase, and the figure given on March 31st is 80,000 bales or only 11,000 less than the corresponding date a year ago.

Now that America has made up the ground which was lost in the heavy decline last month, we are inclined to advise caution, and would recommend purchases, preferably of new crop Broach, only on considerable reactions.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, April 15

Marhowrah	8	13	0
Pachrukhi	8	11	0
Pertabpur	8	11	6
New Savan	8	6	9
Sarayan	8	10	0
Ghughly	8	7	0
Basti	8	11	0
Ramkhetan	8	7	0
Luxmiganj	8	6	6
Padrauna	8	5	0
Padrauna Local	8	5	0
Diamond	8	7	0
Siswa Bazar	8	6	0
Nawabganj	8	11	0
Savan (Indian)	8	5	0
Khadda	8	5	0
Khadda Local	8	4	0
Motipore	8	13	0
Khatkuiyan	8	5	0
Sitalpur	8	12	0
Captainganj	8	7	0
Hathua	8	5	0
Chitauni	8	5	0
Tamkohi	8	5	0
Harkua	8	7	0
Behta	8	10	0
Dehri	8	10	0

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED IN BOMBAY

Origin Of Tremor About 3,540 Miles From City

POONA, April 20.

Scattered thunder-showers occurred in Lower Burma, Assam Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Victoria Point, three quarters inch; Rangoon, half inch; Shillong quarter inch; Chanda, half inch; Trivandrum three quarters inch; Nizamabad and Gulbarga half inch and Hyderabad (Deccan) quarter inch.

Forecast: Scattered thunderstorm and rain will occur in the South of the Peninsula, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, South Bengal and Burma.

Earthquake Report

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3,540 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 21 hours 3 minutes first on Friday, the 19th April.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.013 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.9 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.4 degrees 1.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 3540 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the Mediterranean Sea was recorded by the Seismographs (Lat 35° N Long 17deg. E) at the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs 3 mts I.S.T. on Friday the 19th April.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-4-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BARODA LABOUR'S DEMANDS

Representation To State

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 17

Under the signature of Mr. D. M. Pangarkar and other labour leaders, Labour at Baroda has sent a representation to the Government of Baroda, demanding the (1) eight-hour working day, (2) holiday on every Sunday and (3) the introduction of the system of weekly payments.

It may be mentioned here that the Baroda Praja Mandal has deemed it essential to take up the cause of Labour by passing a resolution at the last session.

"BHAGWAT RELIGION"

Under the auspices of the Baroda Theosophical Lodge, Mr. Manilal Parekh of Rajkot, who had attended the session of the World Fellowship of Faiths as an Indian delegate, delivered a lecture on "Baghvat Religion and its Message," when Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, the head of the ecclesiastical Department of the State presided.

CATTLE CAMP AT RAJPUR

The Saurastra Seva Samiti of Rajpur is touring different parts of Kathiawar to give relief to the distressed peasants. A cattle camp has been opened at Rajpur Under the direction of Mr Amritlal Sheth, the local workers are conducting all the operations. Messrs. Kakalbhai Kothari, Venilal Buch and Hargovind Pandya are touring different places in Kathiawar.

The Commerce school of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute has issued a circular urging students to join the two years' course of the institution, which prepares students for L.C.C., N.U.T., G.C.C., G.C.D. and D.Com I.M.C. examinations.

No longer need you suffer from the ill-effects of Leucorrhoea which work havoc with your nerves, and rob you of your youth and charm!
Here is a message of the utmost importance! A full course of the world-famous

'LILMA'

TABLETS

will put you on the Royal Road to **HEALTH, YOUTH and BEAUTY!** Guaranteed remedy for all Leucorrhoea and Whites. An ideal feminine tonic for the tropics.

Money Back Guarantee
Full Course 60 Tablets for 30 days Rs. 4-8 V.P.P.

Bombay Stockists:—Perry & Co., Chemists Grant Rd.; Marshall & Co., Chemists, Hornby Rd.; Akberally Ebrahimjee, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road.
Monjee Vishram, Chemists. Princess Street.
Vanmali Bhika, Chemists, Princess Street.
P. M. Zaveri, Chemists. Princess Street.
Hardinge and Co., Chemists, Charni Road Junction.
Sole Agents for Karachi, Sind, Punjab
D. D. HASIJA & SONS,
Dunooly Rd., KARACHI
or direct from:—
EMBURG PRODUCTS (India) CO.,
(L.G.) 15, Jer Mahal Annexe, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

BETUL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent)

HOSHANGABAD, April 17

The Betul District Political Conference met on the 13th instant at Multai under the presidentship of Mr. Rawishankar Shukla. Several C. P. leaders attended, the audience numbering two thousand.

An important resolution demanding reduction in the land revenue by half and the adoption of measures for removing indebtedness, rejection of the India Bill and demand for the convention of a Constituent Assembly, adoption of a policy of constitutional resistance in future legislatures, demand for the resignations of Congress members from the Assembly and support to Mahatmaji's scheme for revival of village industries.

SUTTA-KHEL AND AHRAR PARTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ahrar Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m to support the Anti-Satta-Khel Campaign.

Call To Labour To Mobilise Strength

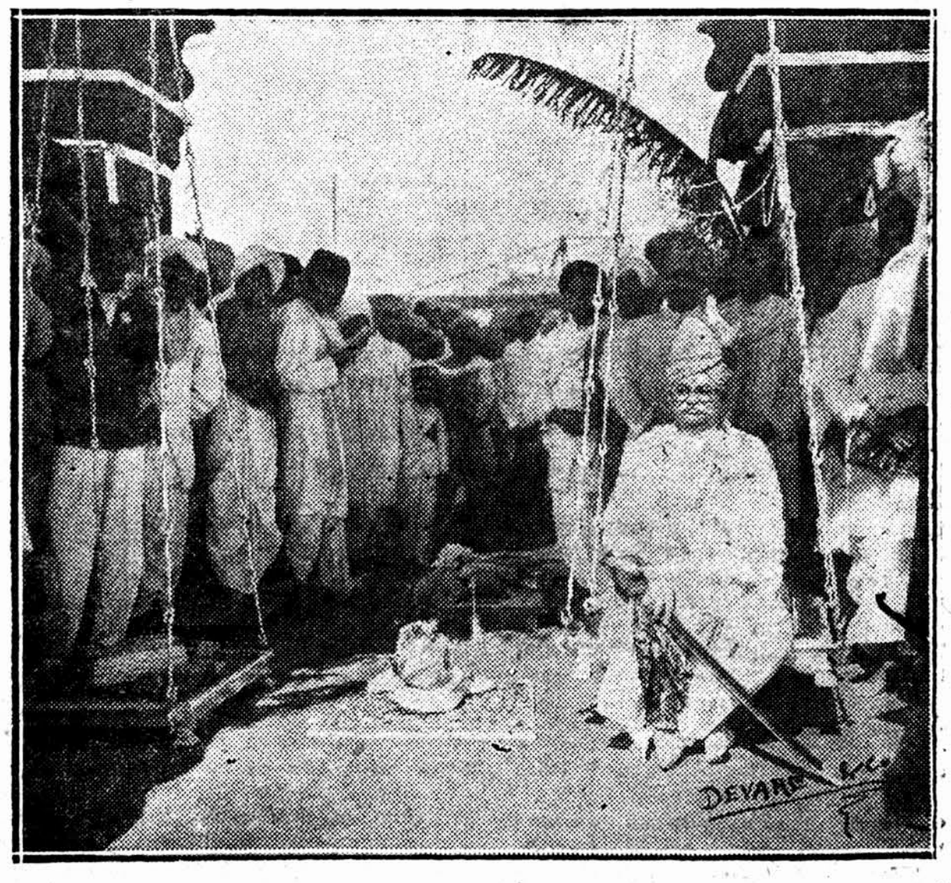
A. I. T. U. C: PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Remove Internal Conflicts And Develop United Front

"REFORMS" A DEVICE FOR IMPERIALIST CONSOLIDATION

CALCUTTA, April 20.

"The reforms promised in the J.P.C. report grant no freedom to the masses. In fact it is simply intended to win over the native Princes landlords and bourgeoisie to the side of imperialism", said Mr. Hari Har Nath Shastri presiding over the fourteenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held this evening at Mohammedali Park. The restricted franchise, the second chamber, indirect election to the Federal Legislature, protection of commercial rights the joining of Indian Princes in the Federation —all these indicated an imperialist policy of preserving the old allies and creating new ones. To stand against this formidable combination the working class must firstly, put their house in order by removing conflicts and dissensions by bringing about solidarity in the Trade Union Movement. Secondly, they should form new aliances with other radical sections, such as peasants, the Congress Socialist Party, Indian States subjects and youth movements and organise the unemployed. Referring to the relationship with the Congress Mr. Shastri said that it would be most suicidal policy to denounce the Congress and allow it to drift into wrong channels. He admitted that the present leadership of the Congrss was reactionary, but instead of wrecking the Congress they should try to revolutionise its ideology and outlook. Concluding he urged vigorous propaganda for the release of Mr. M N Roy—A.P.



H. H. the Maharana Sahib Sir Daulatsinhji of Limbdi being weighed with silver on the occa sion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of his rule by the Bhayats and subjects of the State two weeks ago.

No Anti-Award Delegation To England

PT. MALAVIYA'S MOVE DISAPPROVED

DINAJPUR, April 20.

After a heated discussion the Subjects Committee of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference which met in the afternoon to-day, by 56 to 10 votes, strongly disapproved the move initiated by Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney to lead a deputation of Hindu Leaders to England with a view to carry on propaganda for annulling the Communal Award, the opinion of the majority being that such a step signified faith in the policy of petitioning to the British Government, which has been abandoned by the Indian National Congress, ever since the non-co-operation movement was launched by Mahatmaji.

It is understood that this resolution would be opposed in the open session of the Conference due to meet at 5 in the afternoon.—United Press.

"UNDEMOCRATIC" AND "UNWORKABLE"

Bengal Urges Revision Of New Congress Constitution

DINAJPORE, April 20.

Considerable progress was made last night in the Subjects Committee in bringing about a rapproachement between the two groups of Congressmen in the province, when an amended resolution moved on behalf of the B.P.C.C. was accepted by 70 votes against 14, 16 remaining neutral.

The amended resolution replaces the original Nationalist resolution deploring the turning down of Mr. Subhas Bose's direction for composing the existing differences and further commits the B.A.C.C. to the rejection of the Communa. Award

The Conference expresses the opinion that the Congress constitution as embodied at the Bombay session relating to the limitation of the number of delegates to the A.I.C.C. and the substitution of a manual franchise is undemocratic unworkable and should be revised.

The Conference urges the representation of Bengal on the Congress Working Committee. Muslim delegates are said to be vehemently opposed to the amended resolution.—A. P.

BENGAL JUTE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Nimbkar Exhorts Them To Unite

BUDGE BUDGE, April 20.

About 20,000 workers attended the All-Bengal Jute Workers' Conference held here to-day in a huge pandal, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar of Bombay presiding. Many leaders including Mr. Hari Harnath Sastri and Mr. R. S. Ruiker who had come to attend the All-India Trade Union Congress, were present.

After the Chairman of the Reception Committee had delivered his address, the president delivered a lengthy speech in the course of which he exhorted the jute workers of Bengal who number more than two lakhs, to unite. That was the only way to have their grievances redressed declared Mr. Nimbkar.

Several resolutions regarding wages, working hours and safeguards against wrongful dismissal, etc., were adopted.

Another resolution demanded release of Mr. M. N. Roy.—United Press.

Punjab Indebtedness Act

LAHORE, April 20

A gazette extra-ordinary announces that the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th instant, came into force on the 19th April, 1935. —A. P.

FIGHT FOR SCOTTISH CUP

Rangers Annex Trophy Beating Hamiltons

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 20.

Hundred-thousand spectators were present at Hampden Park to witness the Scottish Cup Final played in rainy weather. A sticky pitch handicapped both sides, passes stopping short. After a quiet start Dawson the Rangers' goalkeeper cleared a shot from Mclaren. The Rangers were awarded penalty for simple foul on Vanters, but Morgan Hamilton's reserve goalkeeper beat down McPhail's shot. The Rangers' attack was superior and only desperate defence saved Hamilton. Brown Gillick and Smith had shots for Rangers, Gillick nearly scoring ten minutes before the interval. Two minutes later Gillick's shot was returned, but Smith fastened on the ball and scored. At change-over Rangers led by one goal to nil.

ROUSING RESTART.

There was a rousing restart in which Harrison equalised with a header after Dawson had saved from Harrison and Wilson, but Smith headed the Rangers' winning goal in the sixteenth minute from Gillick's corner. Thereafter the Rangers attacked dangerously, Morgan proving himself a great goalkeeper.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL

LONDDN, April 20.

At the Hampden Park in the Scottish Cup Final Rangers beat Hamilton by two goals to one.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD JOINS PROTEST

Inquiry Must Be Held Into Karachi Firing

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

At a meeting of the Muslims held last evening in Jumma Masjid resolutions were passed requesting the Government for enquiry into the Karachi firing and congratulating Messrs. Abdul Majid Sindhi and Gazdar for resigning their seats in the Bombay Legislative Council as a protest against the Government's refusal to appoint an Enquiry Committee.

Another resolution requested all Muslims not to participate in Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations in any form as a protest against the Government's refusal to make enquiry into the Karachi firing although all Mussalmans had deepest respect and regard for His Majesty and the Royal Family.—United Press.

KEEN DEMAND FOR TREASURY BILLS

Good Employment For Clearing Banks Loans

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 20.

On the Money Market clearing banks loans at 1/2 to 1 per cent, according to the security given, continued to meet with good employment owing to Stock Exchange requirements and large Treasury Bill payments. Keen demand for offerings of Treasury Bills was indicated by the increasing applications which this week reached nearly 82 million sterling. Despite this, however the average rate of allotment was held at 1/2 per cent All English commodity markets were closed to-day. Very quiet conditions prevailed in the Foreign Exchange market, quotations showing little alteration.

KAMALADEVI IN BOMBAY

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has been touring South Kanara in connection with the Karnatak Provincial Conference, will be arriving in Bombay to-day (Sunday) evening by the Poona Express 'en route' to Jubbulpore.

Besides attending the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, she will preside over the Workers' and Peasants' Conference in Jubbulpore. She leaves Bombay the same night by the Calcutta Mail.

300 HOUSES GUTTED

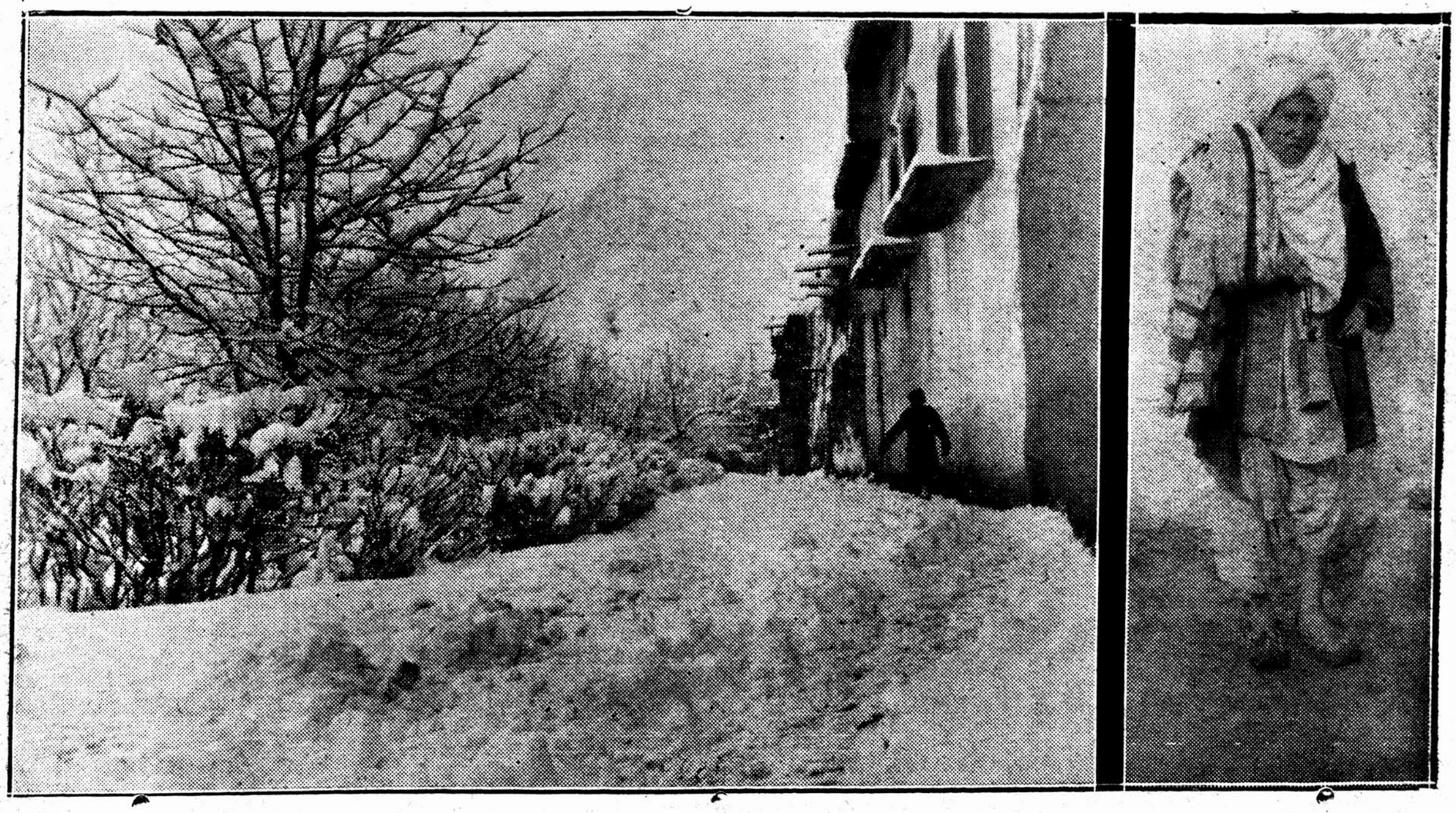
Disastrous Fire In Mandalay Villages

RANGOON, April 20.

An aged Burman was burnt to death and two children are reported to be missing as a result of a fire which broke out near Mandalay completely destroying three hundred houses in three villages.

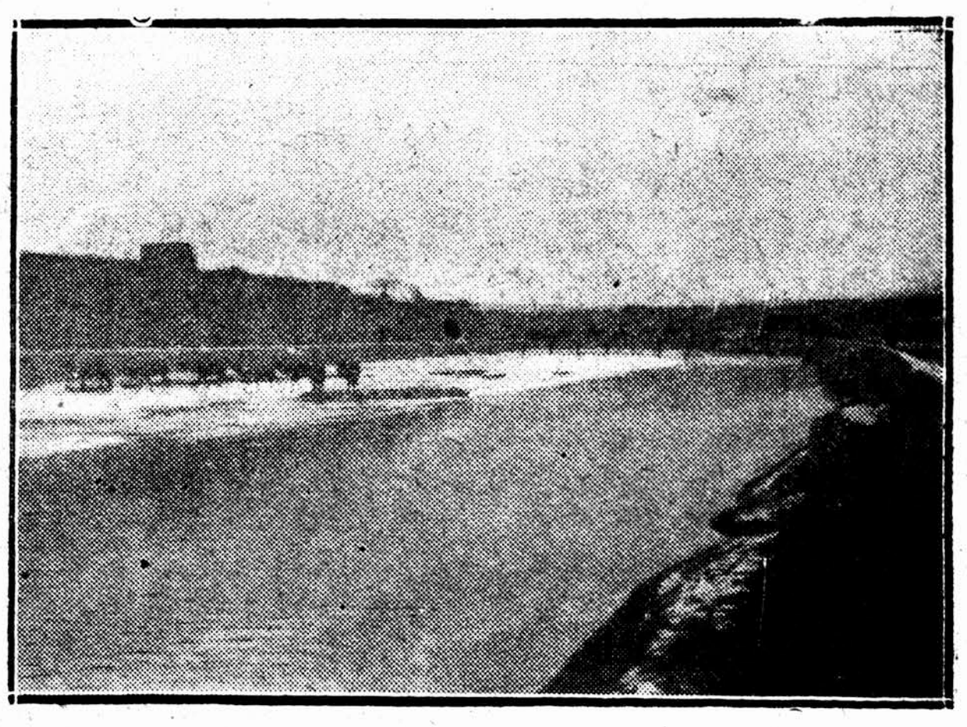
Livestock also perished and timber valued at Rs. 30,000 was destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

WINTER IN AFGHANISTAN

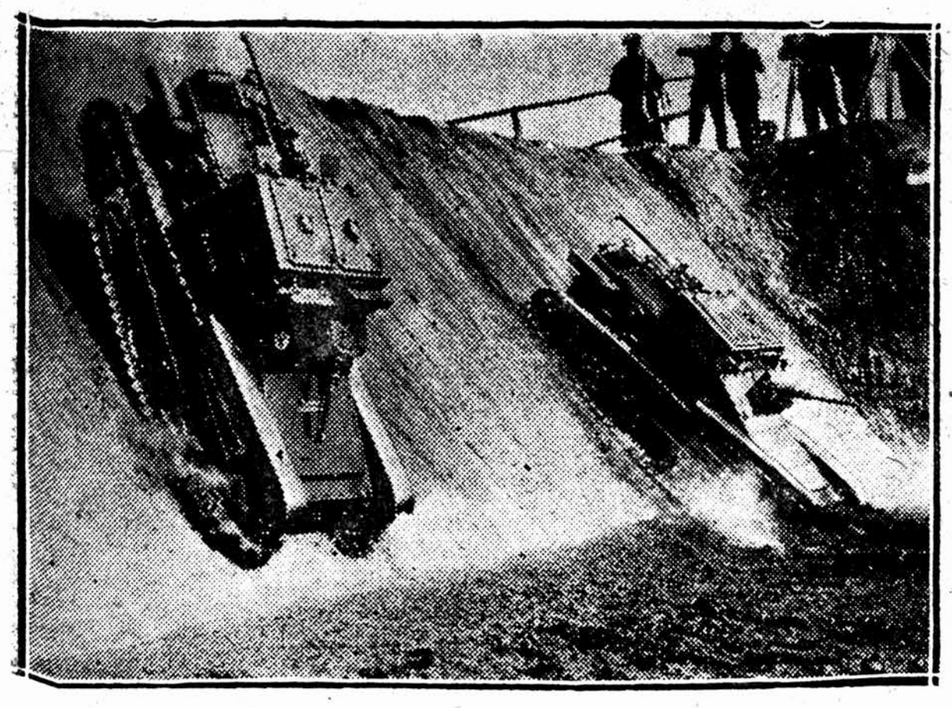


An Afghan winter is both long and severe. Except in the south, south-west and Jalalabad, where it is never extremely cold, the season is marked by more or less heavy snow-falls. In Kabul, which is warm as compared to the upper highlands, the average temperature from December to January is very near the freezing point. The cold season lasts from middle of October with an average temperature of 51 deg. F to middle of March with 55 deg. or so. March 21st is Nauroze, the beginning of the new-year and is celebrated by feasting and general change to normal routine in dress and work. The views here give some idea of winter in and around Kabul. On the left a servant is seen, early in the forenoon treading out a path for master and his sons. To the right is a "Vendor of Smokes"—a type popular in winter. The queerly shaped object in his right hand is a small hubble-bubble.

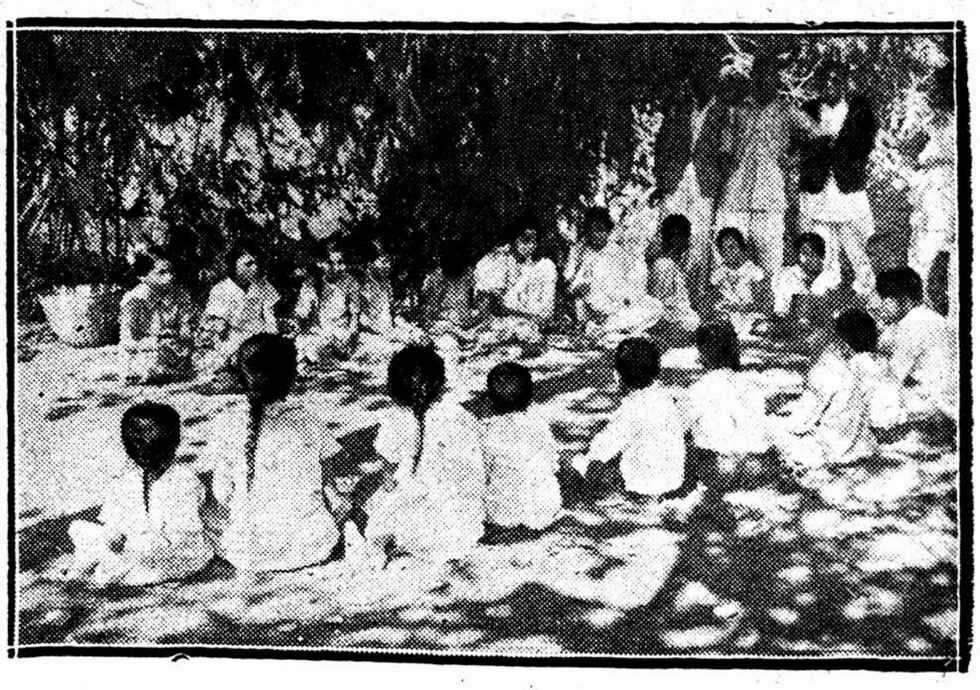
The warming effect of music no doubt, helps this petty shop-keeper to keep cosy on a cold day. Note the coverlet which protects his under-limbs.



Camels leaving the half frozen Kabul river on their way to being loaded and marched off to India.



Cadets from famous Italian Military School at Ter di Quinto on manoeuvres—King of Italy watches latest type of tanks climbing a steep embankment.



A children's picnic party in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

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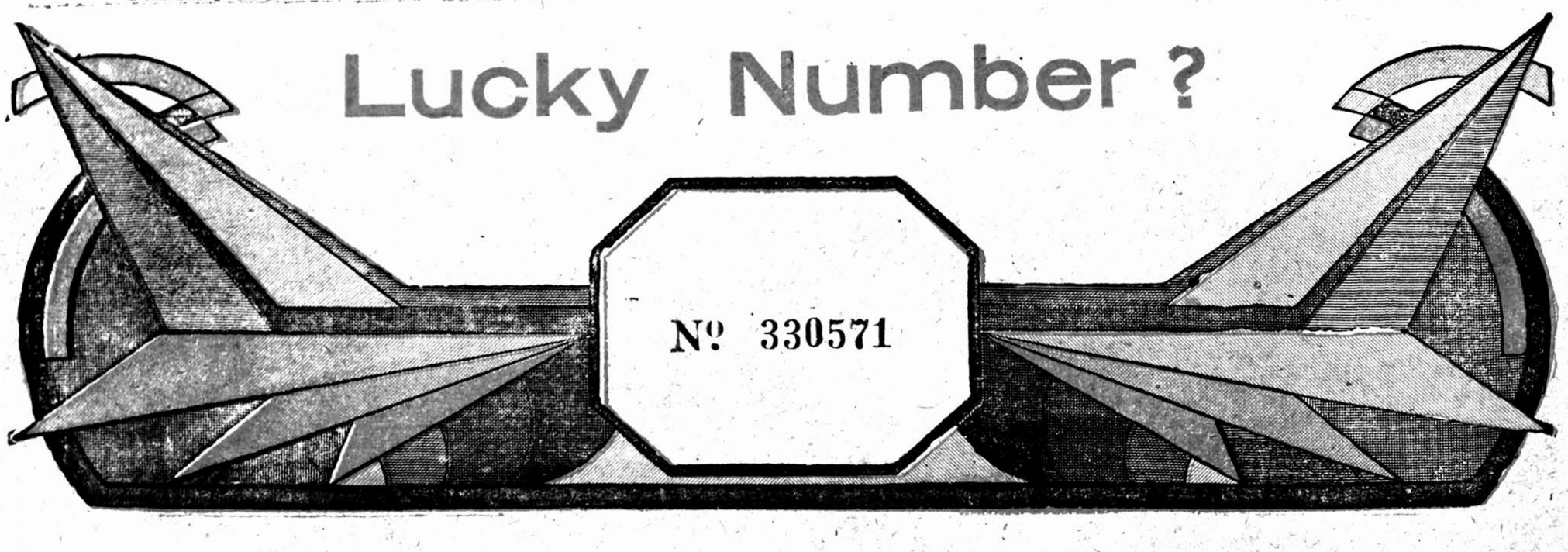
Sunday, April 21, 1935



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